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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
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VOL. XIX NO. 131 BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Premier Refuses To Make A Declaration Of British Policy.

GANDHIJI MAY BREAK AWAY FROM CONFERENCE ANY TIME

REASSURING MUSLIMS.

Peers And Commoners Meet R. T. C. Delegates

ENCOURAGING COMMUNALISM

LONDON, Oct. 1.

An important meeting of the representative Peers and the members of House of Commons was arranged in the Committee Room of the Commons to-day to meet the Aga Khan, Mr. Shaukat Ali and other Moslem Round Table delegates.

Viscount Brentford presided.

There was most interesting gathering including the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Mirza Ismail, Lord Buxton, Lord Ampthill, Lord Islington, Lord Lamington, Mr. Isaac Foot and Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

REASSURING MUSLIMS.

A message was read from the Finance Minister of Syria declaring that the Moslems throughout the world stood by their brethren.

Lord Sydenham in a message regretting his absence urged the revision of Palestine policy, thus to re-assure the Moslems of India.

LOYAL TO KING.

Lord Brentford, in his opening speech, stressed that there was another viewpoint in India than that represented by Mahatma Gandhi. The Mussalmans had long been loyal to the King Emperor. They formed a great section of the population of the Empire, not only in India but in other portions. He urged that Britain had been responsible for fair dealing to all sections in India and he hoped that whatever the outcome of the Conference that reputation would be maintained.

SUBMITTING MUSLIM CASE.

The Aga Khan refrained from making a set speech and called on Sir Mohammed Shafi to submit the Mussalman case. The latter starting from the hypothesis that no nation could live in isolated manner urged that the future of India lay within the British Commonwealth and also that that future could only be attained through mutual co-operation of Britain and India. The Mussalmans would continue that policy until Britain brought home to them that Britain would not recognise the Moslem interests unless the Mussalmans followed the methods which had been adopted.—Reuter.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

Azad Maidan Meeting To-day.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at the Azad Maidan to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and other Congress leaders will speak.

Lord Sankey's Role

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

As the Labour Party Conference is drawing near, party leaders are busying themselves, surveying the whole membership with the object of finding out disloyal members. Prominent party members, including Mr. Henderson conversed with Lord Sankey this morning about his course of action. Lord Sankey assured his old colleagues that his sympathies were more with them than with the National Government where he is continuing due to the Indian Conference. Lord Sankey does not want R.T.C. to be spoilt by leaving it in the hands of the Conservatives. The moment the present Government over-rules him on the Indian issue, he will wash his hands clean of the National Government. However, if in course of time there is shuffling in the Cabinet in favour of the Tories, he will resign forthwith.

HANDS OFF POOR MAN'S SALT

"Congress Will Fight This Increase" Says Gandhiji

LONDON, Oct. 1.

In an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the Indian budget Gandhiji said:—

"At this distance, I do not understand the implication of the budget; but it has horrified me to find that the poor man's salt has also come in for increased taxation.

"I know that the Congress will fight this increase and I also know that the remedy for balancing the budget does not lie through increased taxation, but through radical retrenchment, both in the Military and Civil expenditure.

I tender my congratulations to the Viceroy on his having voluntarily accepted a cut in his salary; but, I cannot escape feeling that reduction has to be on a grand scale, if India is to have real self-government."

Bombay's 'Big Business' Confer With Congress President.

THREE-HOUR DELIBERATIONS AT READYMONEY BUILDING

WAY TO DRAG THE COUNTRY OUT OF THE FINANCIAL MORASS

The grave financial situation and the rapid flight of gold from the country putting the entire commercial machinery of the city, if not of the whole country out of gear, has made "Big Business" in Bombay put their heads together to find a way out of the mess that has been created by the artificial and arbitrary manipulation of the Exchange transactions by the Simla gods.

CONCLAVE WITH SIRDAR.

Prominent businessmen of Bombay, representing all interests, had a three hours' conference with Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, on Thursday morning at the Readymoney Mansion, Fort. Those present included Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. C. B. Mehta, Mr. A. D. Shroff and others.

DRAIN OF COUNTRY'S GOLD.

The present financial condition of the country and the effect of the crisis on Indian commerce and industries was the main subject of discussion. But what had purturbed those present most was the alarming flight of gold from this country. It was the unexpected development of the throwing off of the Gold Standard by Britain and the linking of the rupee to the falling sterling and if this drain of gold remained unchecked it was bound to react on the prosperity and trade of the country. That was the most burning topic that was agitating the minds of the city's magnates.

ALARMING FACTOR.

A still more alarming aspect of the depressing situation was the fear that it would not be possible to get back the gold that was now leaving the country. At present it was commercially profitable to export gold from India and therefore many short-sighted businessmen with the profiteering mentality were engaged in the trade. But even when gold prices went up and it became profitable to import gold to India it will not be possible to do so because the Government of India in their latest Ordinance had declared that Exchange would not be available to effect imports of gold. Thus there was no embargo on sending away of gold from the country the Ordinance virtually made it impossible to import gold.

HOW TO STOP THE FLIGHT.

Discussion centred round these points and, as to what means should be adopted to save the country from this sorry flight. It was stressed that there was urgent need of bringing pressure on the Government to put an end to the present state of affairs and also on the shortsighted and unpatriotic merchants engaged in the business of exporting gold.

The discussions were naturally a guarded secret and every one present seemed vowed to seal his tongue. It is understood that these commercial magnates are going to continue their deliberations and a practical businesslike proposition to drag the country out of the present financial morass will soon be placed before the country and the Government.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Over 2 Lakhs Collected.

Mr. Munilal Kothari informs us that in response to the appeal of Sardar Vallabhbhai over Rs. 2 lakhs have already been collected for purchase of Khaddar. Of this amount Bombay City and Gujarat contribute Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

"A CASE FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE"

Mr. Patel's Comments On Budget

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel interviewed regarding fresh Indian Budget proposals said "The Budget suggests a case for complete independence. So long as India is tagged to the tail of England what better things India can expect?"

Delegates Meet For Silent Prayer

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Delegates to the Round Table Conference, to-night, attended a private meeting in London for a silent prayer, arranged by members of the Society of Friends. Gandhiji Lord Sankey and Dr. S. K. Datta were present. The Company, including some leading members of the Society of Friends, sat for half an hour in complete silence and then quietly dispersed.—Reuter.

Search For Solution Of Communal Unity Still Continues

MINORITY COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

COMMUNAL DELEGATES STILL SHROUDED IN SPIRIT OF SUSPICION.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 1.

Those who held high hopes about Gandhi-Premier conversations yesterday had disillusionment in store.

The Premier is not prepared to make any statement declaring the British policy towards India.

GANDHIJI MAY BREAK AWAY ANY TIME.

Gandhiji, I understand, made it clear that Britain will have no reason to complain of against the Congress if he was forced to leave the Conference anytime after the Minority question was once for all settled.

It seems Gandhiji is more eager than many people imagine for an early communal settlement as he is growing more impatient at the attitude of the British Government towards the Congress demand. Once the Hindu-Muslim question is settled and other minorities problem is solved he could go to the Conference and make his position clear. He does not want Britain to say that Gandhiji was breaking away from the Conference because he was unable to solve the communal tangle.

BRITISH MINISTERS DIVIDED.

There is divided opinion amongst the British Ministers. Some favour amicable settlement with Gandhiji not necessarily giving full control of the Finance, Army and [illegible] something that will satisfy Gandhiji, a man essentially [illegible]. There is another section bringing pressure [illegible] Britain [illegible] without [illegible] as long as it is possible knowing full well that [illegible] her way will not tolerate British dictation [illegible] matter of that Gandhiji, the amicable man, can ever be induced to come in by cajolry.

Interesting developments have taken place during the time the Minority Committee adjourned three days ago. Though many believe that the gulf is becoming bridgeable the Muslims have with great tact created a certain amount of division amongst the Hindu delegates.

One one hand Gandhiji's offer to the Muslims is considered by the Hindus as an abject surrender, the Muslim delegates are making desperate attempts to win over Sir Ali Imam to their side, who too has begun to feel that there is some truth in the Muslim communal demand. Sir Ali Imam from the latest reports seems prepared to go more with the Muslim communalists than with Gandhiji.

The Hindu communalists though they are not insisting on the Hindu Sabha demand are prepared to get the communal problem solved by any impartial nation other than Great Britain. This view however finds no favour with Mahatma.

The Minority Committee which met to-day was adjourned at the request of Mahatma Gandhi and Aga Khan and other leaders.

SPIRIT OF SUSPICION.

Evidence was forthcoming from the speeches of the various delegates that none have so far been able to overcome the spirit of suspicion even bordering on hatred towards one another though the language used so far by every one was polite even to the extent of laying himself open to the charge of being dubbed a hypocrite.

One more effort will be made to settle the communal differences and when prospects appear to bring the two 'communalist' delegates together the smaller communities or rather their so-called representatives get more vocal. Dr. Ambedkar, Col. Gidney and Sir Hubert Car and Mr. Pannirselvem raised their protest against Gandhi-Aga Khan arrangement and complained that the smaller minorities were left in the cold. Dr. Ambedkar was talking with his tongue in his cheek when he accused Gandhiji and the Congress of not recognising the "depressed" classes, and wanted "Gandhi to eat the humble pie."

Gandhiji, however, without showing any flutter assured all these vocal representatives that the Congress was never guilty of refusing to see justice done to the smaller minorities but those who had eyes to see will not fail to realise that the steamroller set up by the Premier was proving more and more a deadweight on the country's progress and at the same time left everyone in the cold which they all wanted to avoid so much.

PRICE FOR MUSLIM SUPPORT

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Gandhi-Aga Khan negotiations are taking a fresh turn, as it is reported that Gandhiji is willing even to overlook Dr. Ansari's claim, if the Muslim delegates promiseed him wholehearted support without any dissentient voice in his forthcoming demand before the Government for full responsible Government including various controls. The Muslims are considering Mahatma Gandhi's proposal before replying tonight.

Minorities' Committee Adjourns.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

LONDON, Oct. 1.

On the motion of Mahatma Gandhi seconded by H. H. The Aga Khan, the Minorities Sub-Committee adjourned for a week at 11-30 this morning after a half hour's sitting.

GANDHIJI'S PROPOSAL.

Mahatma Gandhi hoped that

(Continued on page 5.)

Indian Liberal Knights Of The Round Table Perturbed.

WISH GANDHIJI HAD NOT MET MACDONALD

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Prominent Indian Liberals who attended the first R.T. Conference find themselves in a tight corner, because contrary to their expectations, Mahatma means business or else to cut off himself from the deliberations. The Liberals are now seriously thinking whether it is possible to arrive at any solution of the Indian problem.

Gandhi-MacDonald pourparlers yesterday have added more to the anxiety of the Liberal delegates. They are worried over Mahatma's constant and repeated insistence of sticking to the Congress Demand and no lowering down of the standard. After hearing what had transpired at the meeting between Mahatma and Mr. MacDonald, one of the Liberal delegates spontaneous came out, "I wish they had not met."

True to their creed, the Liberals are still putting faith in British politicians and are unable to compose themselves over the feeling of pessimism that is, at present, prevailing in Indian circles here.

Another factor, on which the Liberals are still banking, is the traditional accommodating nature of Gandhiji, as long as the understanding does not result in capitulation of the Congress Mandate, or as Gandhiji puts it, it does not clash with the interests of the semi-starved dumb millions, whom he represents.

To-day's Gandhi Jayanti Programme.

The Gandhi Jayanti Week opens to-day with the opening of a Khadi Exhibition at the Congress House. The opening ceremony will be performed by the President of the National Congress at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Khadi will also be hawked in the various wards by Congress workers.

Meetings will be held at Tilak Maidan, Dadar, Women's meeting at Dhuru Hall, Dadar and Matunga (G.I.P.) at 7-45 a.m. 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. respectively. Srimati Kasturba Gandhi will address the Dhuru Hall meeting.

FRENCH AIR MAIL PLANE CRASHES

Fate Of Airmen Causing Anxiety In Karachi

MOTHPLANE & AMBULANCE DASHED TO THEIR RESCUE

KARACHI, Oct. 1.

The fate of the four Frenchmen involved in the crash of the French airmail plane is causing the greatest anxiety.

News of the accident which occurred yesterday morning did not reach Karachi till this morning. The plane appears to have crashed in an unfrequented region well into the interior of Lasbela State near a place called Sonemeani, 200 miles from Karachi by road and about 70 miles by air.

FIRST NEWS OF INCIDENT.

A chance passer-by first reported the accident to the Amir of the State who informed his agent at Karachi who in turn intimated the local manager of the French Air Mail Company.

MOTH PLANE DASHES FOR RESCUE.

A moth plane immediately dashed off in an effort to reach the place but returned without success.

An ambulance which was also despatched at the same time proposes to get into touch with the Amir and with the help of local men it hopes to proceed to the scene.—A. P.

INJURED IN AIR MAIL CRASH

KARACHI, October 1.

It appears that four persons are involved in the accident to French Airmail plane, namely, Pilots Winckler and Gambaer, mechanic Vantier and wireless operator Kuschaert. One of the injured is in a precarious condition.

Medical help was sent from Karachi this morning to the scene which is seventy miles west of Karachi.—A.P.

Burnham's Bunkum.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Gandhiji was undoubtedly the greatest enemy Britain had in India at present, declared Lord Burnham in a speech at Reading to-day. If Irwinism was persisted in by Great Britain in India we were bound to drift into chaos and disaster. Lord Burnham described the ovations of Gandhiji in England as the "crowning ignominy" of Britain.—Reuter.

SOLVING THE COMMUNAL TANGLE.

UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Jayakar And Sastri Sound The Discordant Note.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Immediately after the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee, Mahatma Gandhi busied himself with the question of the constitution of the unofficial committee, which will meet at St. James' Palace to-morrow. The following names have been provisionally put down to form the Committee in addition to Gandhiji:—

H.H. the Aga Khan, Pandit Malaviya, Sir M. Shafi, Dr. Moonje, Sir G. Tambe, Raja Narendranath, Mr. Birla, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Sir Ali Imam, Sir T.B. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Sir Provash Mitter, Sir P. Sethna, Sir A.P. Patro, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Sampuran Singh, Col. Gidney, Dr. Datta, Mr. Pannirselvam, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Srinivasan, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The Europeans will be represented by Mr. Carr or Mr. Benthall.

Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Sastri have addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi, formally protesting against the manner in which he is carrying on negotiations with the Muslims.

JAYAKAR OBJECTS TO TOUCH OF ROMANCE.

Mr. Jayakar expresses the opinion that it is unnecessary and undesirable to hold up proceedings of the Conference for three weeks or more in order to enable Dr. Ansari to participate. He says: "I cannot approve of your idea of a blank cheque in favour of the Muslim brethren. It has a touch of romance which makes it attractive, but it is wholly unsuitable to the settlement of the problem which has engaged the deepest feelings of a generation and involves in the most intricate manner other communities' interests, besides those of the Hindus and the Muslims."

Mr. Sastri's letter also is similar.

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Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—Big GODOWN (Basement) on Vitlet Road, Ballard Pier, New Sudama House. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, 12, Champa Gally. C R5929

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nasporewalla, Soona-mar Villa, Linking Road, Khar. C R300

AIRY, BRIGHT, UP-TO-DATE, FLATS with sea view in "Malabar Villas," Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, No. 40. Enquire on the premises. Palanji Joshi, Civil Engineer. C R5757

Fruits, Flower & Seeds

GROW your own Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, English Roses, in your own gardens, catalogue of all kinds of seeds and plants is free from:—L. R. BROTHERS, Seedsmen & Nurserymen, Saharanpur, U. P. F F 5932

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—TENDERS for the complete repair works including painting of two properties at Byculla and Two Tanks in lump. For details apply Post Box 928, Bombay. R5924

Educational

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request. R5729

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1931, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Board Room of the Association, Taj Building, Hornby Road, for the purpose of expressing its views on the policy declared by the Secretary of State for India of linking the rupee to sterling and passing resolutions thereon, if any, and submitting the same to the proper authorities.

By Order of the Board,
Secretary.
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th September 1931
3709

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR ANSWER-BOOKS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply, before the end of January, 1932, of about 5,50,000 answer-books for the University Examinations in 1932 are invited. Each answer-book should contain 10 numbered pages of foolscap size, the front page containing instructions to candidates and the other nine blank pages, each having 24 blue ruled lines and one punched hole at the top on left hand corner.

2. The paper to be used should be at least 17lbs. cream laid paper of good quality and should of INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

3. Quotations should be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Esplanade Road, Bombay IN SEALED COVERS, superscribed 'Tender for Answer-books,' so as to reach him not later than the 15th of November, 1931. Detailed information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
University of Bombay.
Bombay, 28th September, 1931.
3707

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the MUNICIPAL FREE HAJI SABOO SIDICK MATERNITY HOME at Imamwada Road, will remain CLOSED temporarily for two months from 1st November, 1931, on account of repairs to the building and no patients will be admitted in the Home during that period.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 30-9-1931. 3711

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY of Bombay will be held at "LAXMIBAG HALL," New Hindmata Road, on SUNDAY, the 11th October, 1931, at 5 p.m. S. T. for passing the audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1930 and the report relating to the Management of the Temples' Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay and for re-electing of the Board of Trustees and Auditors for the current year.

All members of the Community are requested to attend.

(Sd.) B. V. NERURKAR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of Temples Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay. 5933

S. S. KAGA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on the 30th September, from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claim of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT and of the partners thereof in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar of Cawnpore and the various branches thereof at different places including the assets, outstandings and properties thereof, together with the liabilities of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and any of the partners thereof in the said firms and the rights of the trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the said firms will be sold by the Trustees by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 1st day of November, 1931, at the Office of the Trustees in the Old Pehdee of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat Mombadevi, Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. For further particulars and conditions of sale, an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1931.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat. 3708

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY No. 493 of 1929

Re: THAKORDAS GOCULDAS DALAL and JAVERCHAND GOCULDAS DALAL, both of Balsar Hindu Inhabitants, 1st residing at Kalyan and 2nd Jana, Thana, Balsar, having carried on business in partnership of Mill Stores Suppliers and Hardware merchants in the name and style of Thakordas Goculdas Dalal and Co. at Abdulrehman Street, 1st Debtor at present Unemployed and the 2nd Debtor practising as a Pleader in Balsar Court. Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th December, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of September 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar. 3701

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and
In the matter of J. C. Gammon Limited.
J. C. GAMMON, LIMITED ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a special Resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rupees 15 lacs to Rupees 6 lacs. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 19th day of September, 1931, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at Stronach House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys to the Company, at the Central Bank Building at any time during usual business houurs on payment of Rupee 1/-.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the list and claims to be so entered or any person who claims to be a creditor of the Company for a larger amount than that for which he is entered in the list must, on or before the 15th day of October, 1931, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, Messrs. Little and Co., at Central Bank Building aforesaid or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Company. 3710

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & Co.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
30, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE, CLEANING MACHINERIES & SPARE PARTS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator of the Orient Cotton Co. Ltd., now in voluntary liquidation Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by the Public Auction the machineries of the above Company, such as 30 valuable cotton waste cleaning machines, electric motor 45 H.P., 1 Willow machine and complete spare parts, etc., etc., at Connaught Road, Byculla, behind Maharatha Hospital on THURSDAY, the 21st of this month at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property on view.

50 p.c. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Solicitors for the Liquidator of the above Company at their office at No. 4, Oak Lane, Fort.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

P.S.—Good opportunity to the buyers.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 4th October at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 96 Walkeshwar Road, opp. Readymony Fire Temple, Sethna House, of teak and blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Harmonium, Drawing Room cabinets, China cabinet, Tilting Chesterfield suit, Carpet, Fire proof safe, Wolseley Motor car in good running order, etc.

Property of one European gentleman and others.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great British Comedy
The Chance of a Night Time
featuring
RALPH LYNN
WINIFRED SHOTTER
Talking, Singing and Dancing.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Huge Comedy Success
Tilly of Bloomsbury
featuring
PHYLLIS KONSTAM
A Romance of Boarding House Life.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-COLOUR TALKING PICTURE
Bride of the Regiment
featuring
VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER PIDGEON.
A Delightful Spectacular Romance

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES at Bellasis Road and at Huzaria Street in Suit No. 422 of 1925. The Honourable the Advocate General vs. Abdul Sakoor Ismail and others. The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the respective premises the following under instructions from Mr. T. M. Kajiji, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by the Order dated the 23rd January, 1931, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit:—

LOT NO. I.—Quit and Ground rent measure land with the tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at the South side of Bellasis Junction Road, Bombay admeasuring about 465 square yards bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 528, 2976, 2848, and 2975, New No. 7773, Old Survey No. 4367, 2421 and 4367, New Survey No. 3879 and Cadastral Survey No. 1349 of Byculla Division, Municipal E Ward No. 587 and Street Nos. 63 and 75.

LOT NO. II:—Quit and ground tenure land with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Junction of Bellasis Road and Huzaria Street, Bombay, admeasuring about 284 square yards bearing Land Collector's Old Nos. 527 and 525, New No. 7772 and 7774, Old Survey Nos. 2422 and 2365, New Survey No. 1/3880, Cadastral No. 1348 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 225-226 and Street Nos. 143, 150, 1 and 9, 71-75.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. T. M. Kajiji, the Receiver, 30, Esplanade Road or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Bottle containing complete cure costs Rs. 3 only.

N.B.—Price refunded if not benefitted.

MANAGER, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 25
And
Whole Life Rs. 22

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Real Agency and Other Vacancies. Please apply!
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month

By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Calicut (Rangoon) BOMBAY.

Mahatma Gandhi's Talkie In Bombay

See the enthusiastic reception to Mahatmaji and Congress leaders at Marseilles and in London in addition to the current programme
At
Excelsior, Empire & Empress

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRICAL CO

Will Opening Its Season
ON SATURDAY 3rd OCTOBER.
AT
THE CORONATION THEATRE
GRANT ROAD CORNER
WITH
A POWERFUL URDU PLAY

AINA-E-IMAN

BY
MUNSHI SHAH JAHAN SAHEB SHAMS

A PLAY THAT WILL TEACH YOU NEW LESSONS ON SELF-SACRIFICE !
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW!

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE

Saturday, 3-10-31 at 8-30 p.m.
"MANAPMAN"

Sunday, 4-10-31 at 3 p.m.
"Yekach Pyala"

Wednesday 6-10-31 at 8-30 p.m.
"SANSAYA KALLOL"

Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.
Manager:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies.

N.B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

COMING SHORTLY
COMING SHORTLY
THE
Picturization of an Epic Romance of Moghul Court.
NUR JEHAN
WITH
SOUND, MUSIC AND DIALOGUES
See the glory of Moghul Court with all its lavish pomp and splendour brought back to life through the magic medium of the Talkies.
NUR JEHAN
AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.
Featuring
VIMALA AND NAYAMPALLY.
Written and Directed by
EZRA MIR.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
CIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DUBASH THEATRE.
Next to Girgaum Police Court.
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAST DAY
Universal's Great Talkie of the War.
ALL QUIET
on the Western Front
From To-morrow
Metro-Goldwyn's Comedy-talkie.
MARIANNE

MIRACLES IN YOGISM.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK COMMENCES.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co.

4-30 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—Moulvi G. M. Kamar's recitation of Koran, and light music by H. Purshottam.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS.

TO-MORROW'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to condemn the Government on the Nex Taxation Proposals, at Chaupaty, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

Sit. K. F. Nariman will preside and prominent persons and economists of Bombay will speak.

BENGALIS' FLOOD RELIEF:—A public meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay, under the auspices of "North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund" will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. at Tyeb Manjil, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

EMIGRANTS' HOME:—Under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, an "Emigrants' Home" has been started in Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, for the amelioration of the conditions of emigrants passing through Bombay. For particulars, write to the Hony. Secretary, I. I. C. A., 235, Hornby Road, Bombay. The telegraphic address of the Association is "Equality", Bombay.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ:—On the 27th of September the Young Brahmo Association which has been functioning in Bombay for the last three and a half years was transformed into the Brahmo Samaj of Bombay.

SWADESHI MARKET:—A shuddha Khadi Stall will be opened during the Gandhi-Week in the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, wherefrom khadi will be sold at reduced rates.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Telegrams for Belize, British Honduras are now no longer subject to delay.

DHRANGADHRA AFFAIR SETTLED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th ultimo (Monday) it was reported that I intervened in the Dhrangadra State's affairs. I have not seen either of the parties in this matter. I have only received the following telegram dated the 28th ultimo from the Dhrangadra State:

"Refer Press communique issued by State about happenings at Dhrangadra some malcontents living outside float false reports out of ten sent to lock up six already got released on personal bond. This has nothing to do with political or Swadeshi movement. They were arrested for assaulting Police on duty please acquaint Dhrangadra people in Bombay about these true facts."

I will only desire that the people of Dhrangadra State will approach the State authorities with respect and then I am sure there will be no cause for any differences. Certainly, nobody outsider can dictate to the State as to what they should do.—Yours etc.,

LALJI NARANJI.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In continuation of my letter to you of date I have just now received the following telegram from the Dhrangadra State: "Matter settled."

In view of this, my letter may not be published in your paper. You may insert a note to the effect that you understand from me that this matter has been settled.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI NARANJI.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Attractive Programme For Seven Days

The General Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

"The final programme for the celebration of the "Gandhi-Jayanti Week" is now complete, and no efforts have been spared to make it both constructive and demonstrative. On the constructive side, the programme consists of an excellently arranged khaddar exhibition, hawking of khaddar from day to day and non-stop plying of Charkhas. The Congress House has been turned into a place of attraction, cinemas, dramas, music and concerts arranged for all the seven days are, indeed, a treat to the public.

The compound of the Congress House has been converted into a beautiful garden. Priti-Bhojan with Harijans will be a feature elaborate. Master Dinanath will sing in one of the entertainment programmes.

Similar programmes of Bal Gandharva, Pendharkar of Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali and Master Krishna will soon be announced. Cinema shows will include exhibition of national films only. A fee of two annas only has been fixed for Khaddar Exhibition, annas four for cinema, and special fees for special programmes.

EXHIBITION OPENING CEREMONY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, President of the Indian National Congress, will perform the opening ceremony of the Congress Khaddar Exhibition to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Congress House.

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

The "Gandhi-Jayanti Week" will be inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. on the Azad Maidan at the mass meeting of the citnzens of Bombay to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

KOLIWADI PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and Shivaji Vyayam Mandal, Sardar Vallabhbhai will address a mass meeting to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Koliwali (Fanaswadi). Loud speakers will be installed. Special sitting arrangements will be made for ladies.

AT BORIVLI.

The Borivli Congress will open a Khadi Exhibition in the Borivli Gujarati Shala Building, Ghodbunder Road, to-day). It will remain open upto Sunday night.

AT DADAR.

The Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, will make intensive khaddar hawking throughout the Jayanti Week, in seven batches of 75 workers. The Dadar Khadi Bhandar of the A. I. S. A. has agreed to supply khaddar we need at reduced prices, especially for the Week. Workers will hawk khaddar every day in all wards, if possible.

Weather permitting, a Khaddar Bazar will be opened from Saturday (the 3rd instant) for 3 days on the Municipal plot at the corner of the Medows and Dalal Streets Fort, just near the Free Press and Hindustan Prajamitra buildings for the convenience of the office-going people.

NEXT FRIDAY'S MEETING.

On the 9th instnt, a public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhaoosaheb Shinde at Delisle Road when leaders will deliver speeches on the significance of the 'Charkha.'

AT BANDRA.

The special meeting of the Working Committee of Bandra Village Congress has fixed the programme for the Gandhi Jayanti as under:—

It is decided to sell khaddar of Rs. 1000 in Bandra town during the week.

The following two sub-committees are appointed for hawking khaddar during the week:—(1) S. S. Naik; (2) S. G. Joshi; (3) V. R. Wagh; (4) Ranjit Mehta, at Turner Road, Patkar's Blocks, Talu Blocks, etc, upto Station Road, Committee H: (1) V V. Naikh; (2) V. G. Badkar; (3) Mahadev Sawant; (4) I L. Mehta, at Bazar Road to Chimbai Hill Road and Mary Building.

M.s. Dahanukar will sell khaddar to ladies.

Mr. L. M. Dahanukar has placed an order with Bandra Village Congress Committee for khaddar of Rs. 100.

Those who are willing to take part in the khaddi ferry during the week should be present to-day (Friday) in Congress Office at 7 a.m. (S.T.)

BY P. A. COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

This Union will celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti" to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Hall.

BY NAVAJIVAN SANGH.

The Navajivan Sangh has arranged for a whole week programme of Khadi-Pheri as under:—

(Friday) 2nd Oct. 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Lorries full of various kinds of Khadi will be taken to the following localities:—(1) Gamdevi. Sjt. Padhidari in charge.

(2) Thakurdwar, Sjt. Nanak Motvani and Dr. A. P. Kothare in charge.

(3) Fanaswadi, Sjt. B. R. Dhurandhar in charge.

(4) Grant Road, Sjt. Gulabbhai Zazeri in charge.

Other Khadi Pheries will be as follows:—

(5) Walkeshwar, Smt. Ajab Bhen assisted by Vanarsena.

(6) One Khadi Pheri in Bhuleshwar locality—Sjt. Badani Vrajalal and Dr. Shankerrai Sharma.

(7) Another Khadi Pheri in Bhuleshwar locality—Sjt. Harisukha Bhai and Kavi Nand in charge.

There will be Khadi Pheries from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Khadi will also be sold at following places:—(1) Navajivan Sangh Office 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. (2) Dr. Behram Khambata's place, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Some friends will hawk Khadi on behalf of Sangh in their own circles. Those who are interested in Khadi Pheri and wish to help the Sangh sould join the Pheri in their localities or give their names to the Secretary.

BY MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

The Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated by the above Association at its premises, Matunga, on Saturday, the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. H. Nagappa Sastry of Mysore will give a discourse on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

KHADDAR HAWKING IN C WARD.

To inaugurate Gandhi Jayanti the members and volunteers of the C Ward Congress Committee will hawk khaddar from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-day in the different localities of the Ward and the public are requessted to join.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA PROGRAMME.

Desh Sevikas will hawk Khadi this afternoon to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. To-morrow at 3-30 p.m. a procession of Kesaria clad women led by the Desh Sevikas starts from Daryastan Galli and passing through Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road, Mahomed Ali Road, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar, Kabutarkhana, Kumbar Tukda, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, Prarthana Samaj, Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road, terminates at the Congress House.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, October 1.

Previous closing rate	6.12
To-day's opening rate	6.10
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	5.97
Difference.	—.15
Broach expectation Rs.	158.

CROSS-RATE.

New York, Oct. 1.

At closing time the cross-rate was 4.1.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, October 1.

Previous closing rate	4.20
To-day's opening rate	4.14
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	4.06
Difference	—.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 1.

Silver ready	15-15/16
Lower	1/4
Silver forward	16-1/8
Lower	1/4

Tone of Market:—India and China Sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 1.

Ready	54-0-0
Bhadrapad	50-0-0
Asho	Closed

Mrs. Lilavati Chitnis Asked To Clear Out Of Hostel.

WILSON COLLEGE INCIDENT

A number of College boys and girls took part in an angry demonstration held in front of the Wilson College, Chowpaty, Bombay, on Tuesday morning, following the order of the Principal disallowing the collection of money for the "M. N. Roy Defence Fund" in the College Hostel. Some students of the College gathered outside the College compound and shouted excitedly "Down with the Wilson College."

It appears that Mrs. Lilavati Chitnis, a student of the College and a few others went round the College Hostel collecting money for the "M. N. Roy Defence Fund" and selling M. N. Roy lockets.

The College authorities asked Mrs. Chitnis and others to stop their activities and clear out of the hostel premises.

BRISK SALE OF ROY LOCKETS.

This order was resented by some boys who came out of the hostel and indulged in demonstrations. A large crowd was attracted to the scene and the boys joined Mrs. Chitnis in making brisk sales of the "M. N. Roy" lockets, and collecting a good amount.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE STRIKE FOILED

Kurla Mill Dead-Lock

The strike situation in the Kurla Swadeshi Mills remains the same. The strikers are determined not to resume work till their grievances are redressed.

On Thursday morning when a meeting of the strikers was held one of the strikers brought news stating that the management was trying to break the strike by importing workers from Bombay. So the strikers marched in a procession from Kurla to Sion station and there they met a motor lorry full of men whom the management had recruited. The strikers induced the men not to help the management in breaking the strike. They said that they were all brothers, being wage-earners and should not come in their way when they were fighting for their bread and butter.

The motor lorry then instead of proceeding to Kurla returned from Sion as the new men were not willing to work.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai At Bhiwandi

RS. 5,000 DONATED BY CITIZENS FOR PURCHASE OF KHADDAR.

Great Muslim Rally

The little picturesque and prosperous town of Bhiwandi was astir with great enthusiasm on Thursday on account of the visit of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel. Great preparations were made and the whole town had assumed a festive appearance. Sirdar Vallabhbhai and party, which included Maniben Patel, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Manilal Kothari, Mathuradas Goculdas and Swami Anand, reached Bhiwandi at about 4 p.m. and were taken in a procession to the place where a public meeting was held. The town has a population of 15 thousand. Over four thousand persons attended. Of these more than half were Muslims. Loud-speakers were installed. Mr. Narayan Sadashiv Jog welcomed Sirdar Vallabhbhai on behalf of the citizens of Bhiwandi. On the proposal of Mr. Balkrishna Tahmne seconded by Mr. Akbar Moiuddin Faquih Mr. Abdus Samad, President of the local Municipality, was voted to the chair.

The President read an address to Sirdar Vallabhbhai on behalf of the Municipality. On behalf of the Taluka Board and the citizens of Bhiwandi addresses were read by Mr. Bakeram and Rao Bahadur Tahmne respectively.

WHAT DELIGHTED THE SIRDAR.

The Sirdar in replying to the address expressed his delight in seeing an exceptionally large number of Muslims present at the meeting and hoped that the cordial relations existing between Hindus and Muslims in Bhiwandi would prevail everywhere in the country. He pointed out that everywhere in villages and small towns Hindus and Muslims lived in peace and it was only a few misguided Hindus and Muslims who exploited trifles in order to make the two communities quarrel. He severely criticised the Budget proposals of Sir George Schuster and particularly denounced the raising of the Salt Duty. He deplored the communal spirit displayed by several members of the Round Table Conference and hoped that under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, India's sole delegate, they would compose their differences. He had no doubt, that once the Hindu-Muslim question was settled Swaraj would be won within twenty-four hours. The Sardar made a passionate appeal for the purchase and use of khaddar and pointed out that no Muslim had rendered a greater service to poor Muslim women than Mahatma Gandhi had done by his gospel of the charka.

INDIA'S PRIDE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his speech said that Indians had reason to be proud that they of all peoples of the world, had been chosen to be the fellow-countrymen of the greatest man living. It was, therefore, their duty to be worthy of him by following him. Mr. Brelvi specially appealed to the Muslims to join the Congress and the struggle for freedom because Islam enjoined on every true Muslim not to tolerate slavery and because Muslims being poorer than Hindus stood to gain more than the latter under the Swaraj for the poor for which Gandhiji, and the Congress strove. The production of khaddar was specially beneficial to poor Muslim men, and weavers in as it gave them a

and he appealed to M... to celebrate the Ga... purchasing an...

FOLLO...

Mr. K... attention... ple s... very... exc...

abolished from their town.

Mr. Manilal Kothari explained how the khaddar movement had helped to relieve thousands of poor villagers from starvation and made a fervent appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity.

It was announced at the meeting that the people of Bhiwandi had donated Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of khaddar.

The meeting terminated late in the evening after which the Sardar opened a khadi bhandar in the town.

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY

2ND—8TH OCTOBER

BUY KHADDAR.

WE HAVE BEEN AT GREAT PAINS FOR THE LAST FORTNIGHT TO COLLECT KHADI FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. PLEASE HELP US TO SELL THE QUOTA WHICH WE HAVE SET OURSELVES.

NOTE:

Through the courtesy of the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., we shall present to every Khadi buyer a small packet of "TOMCO" Stork Soap and to anyone who buys more than Rs. 5 worth of Khadi we shall give a carton of the "TOMCO" Silk Flakes—the best soap for fine fabrics.

Remember The Date

2ND — 8TH

SVADESHI.

POOR BOX HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS

Hospital collections in poor boxes formed the subject of the discussion at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to report as to how the money collected in the poor boxes at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and other Municipal Hospitals is at present utilized and whether it should not be more advantageously used in giving better treatment and special comforts to poor patients requiring extra comforts, special nursing or costly medicines.

PATHE CINEMA

To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10. Thousands turned away

Have you booked? The world's greatest show.

WHOOPEE

All Natural Colour Pefection—Plus

HEAR

STANLEY BALDWIN

ON

THE POUND STERLING

PATHE GAZETTE

Half price for children for 3-30 shows only. No concessions other shows.

Plans open at S. Rose & Co. and at the Theatre.

'D Route' omnibuses pass Pathe Cinema. Arrangements have been made for busses to be waiting at the cinema for Colaba Residents after 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.

TO BE ADMIRED--THEY MUST BE SEEN

EDSU Fabrics displayed since Saturday last in the Millowners' Show Case at Victoria Terminus, have not failed to appeal strongly to those who know best to buy.

It is the unmistakable verdict of all intelligent wives that the Sadies now displayed are designed and to look nice and prove durable.

The Shirtings and Coatings are pronounced by all to be modern fabrics made to give unfailing service at extremely moderate prices.

Retail Sales at

E. D. S. U. CLOTH SHOPS

Opposite GREAVES COTTON & Co.,

9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay,

Opposite RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, BOMBAY,

Opposite G. I. P RLY: INSTITUTE, Parel, BOMBAY.

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House).

Laughter Session Now On

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BUSTER KEATON

in

PARLOUR, BEDROOM AND BATH.

with REGINALD DENNY

Laugh Yourself Fat!

Suspended throughout the week.

THE RIALTO

(The Home of Fox Talkies).

Lamington Road

LAST DAY

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

ANN HARDING

in

EAST LYNNE

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVEL

also

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LONDON RESIDENCE.

BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

Fox Movietone Special

FIRST MEETING IN NEW HALL.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road

FRIDAY, 2nd October 6 p.m.
Interesting Programme

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
Several Designs
With
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGUERINE DEPOT.
KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1931.

MAHATMA GANDHI

To-day is the sixty-third birthday of Mahatma Gandhi and as such will be celebrated with love and reverence by millions in India and numerous others abroad. He is now universally acknowledged as the greatest man alive in the world and among the greatest that have lived in historical times. It is no wonder, therefore, that Indians celebrate his birthday with pride as well as love and reverence. They recall on this day with deep gratitude the numerous invaluable services he has rendered to the country in almost every important sphere of life. Be it conceded that in India or elsewhere there have been greater saints than Gandhiji or greater statesmen or greater heroes. But Gandhiji is a great saint, statesman and hero, all in one. And where in the wide world, one wonders, can another such be found? India cannot be too grateful to Providence that in the hour of her greatest trial she feels secure under the leadership of one whom Gokhale aptly described as "a hero among heroes", in whom "Indian humanity at the present time has really reached its high-water mark."

How shall we best celebrate Gandhiji's birthday? By scrupulously following his own message, if only for a day, and making a solemn resolve to follow it as long as possible. Let Indians seriously contemplate on this day the life and writings of their beloved leader, let them note what a beautiful marvellous harmony exists between his thoughts, words and deeds and what a perfect embodiment his life is of the very principles he preaches. Let th[illegible]rive to grasp the basic pri[illegible]agraha, Gandhiji's [illegible]ia and the wo[illegible] longer a [illegible]nesis in an exp[illegible]e. It is now prove[illegible]onstrated to be a perfec[illegible]phy of life, that suits th[illegible]munity as well as the individual. It has stirred the hearts of millions in India, and has brought the country on the threshold of national freedom. And it may not be long before the world will recognise in Satyagraha the surest guarantee of world peace. In their lives and in their preaching let Indians strive to be the best exponents of the truths of Satyagraha.

In response to the appeal of the Congress President Congress Committees and other similar bodies have wisely decided to celebrate Gandhiji's 63rd birthday for one whole week from the 2nd to 8th October in various activities preached by him and especially in popularising the use of Khaddar. Khaddar is indeed the most beautiful symbol of Gandhiji's message. It is so directly suggestive of love and service of the lowly. Nay, it is more than a symbol; it literally means bread to the poorest. Every yard of Khaddar purchased may mean a meal to a whole famished family in some distant village. For who but the destitute would be content with a wage of one anna for a whole day's spinning? Let those who feel disposed to carp at the "miserably" low wage realise the utter misery of those who would walk miles to earn that wage. Buy the Khaddar and give them the wage. If the wage seems too small, buy more Khaddar and, may be, a whole family of spinners may scrape together enough to get a fair meal. We wonder if a more joyful cable can be sent to Gandhiji at the end of the birthday week than that the accumulated Khaddar stocks of the Spinners' Association are all cleared and its funds released to feed many more thousands of poor spinners. To Gandhiji himself we offer our most cordial felicitations on his birthday. And we pray, for the sake of humanity, if for nothing else, that he be blessed with long life and full success in his mission.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

With the opening of the Minorities Sub-Committee, the Round Table Conference enters upon its most important and most intricate task. The task has been made much harder than it might have been otherwise by the Government giving undue representation to the extreme communalists, which has rendered a settlement difficult, if not impossible. Government's conduct was more reprehensible in ignoring the claims of Nationalist Muslims like Dr. Ansari, who might have been a valuable link between the communalist Hindus and Muslims. It is no wonder, therefore, that so far the prominent members of the Minorities Sub-Committee seem to have made no progress whatsoever in the several informal talks during the last week-end. It is no wonder, too, that during the informal talks the deliberate exclusion of Dr. Ansari came in for some warm discussion. Mahatma Gandhi is understood to have made it clear in his interview with the Aga Khan that while he is prepared to accept any unanimous Muslim demand—meant, of course, to be substantially unanimous—acceptable to the Sikhs, he is not prepared to accept as unanimous any Muslim demand not acceptable to Dr. Ansari, that is to say, to the Nationalist Muslim Party, which Dr. Ansari represents. The Aga Khan, too, is understood to be not opposed "personally" to Dr. Ansari's being appointed on the Minorities Committee. But instead of straightforwardly and boldly pressing for the appointment for the sake of justice and a speedy settlement, he has asked Gandhiji, it is stated, to convince the other Muslim delegates, as if it were none of his own business to convince his colleagues whom he is supposed to lead. And, of those precious colleagues, it is reported, Sir Mahomed Shafi and a few others are prepared to welcome Dr. Ansari provided that Gandhiji agrees to vest residuary powers in the Provinces, and grants majority representation to the Punjab Muslims. If the report is correct, the proposed bargain must be set down as audacious, and it shows how far pampered people can go. These people can only think of bargain first and bargain last. Who else would demand a price in advance for the inclusion of one who is to assist in a settlement? We can understand people who hold extremist views and ask for special representation for themselves. But, we cannot understand the mentality of those who clamour for the exclusion of their own kith and kin and who would descend to every possible manoeuvre to make the exclusion effective. And, about a Government, that can encourage and yield to their clamour, the less said the better.

When a Committee so unconscionably composed meets, here is its Chairman, the Premier, who says in effect: "We have done our part in packing the Committee. It is now for you to arrive at a settlement—if you can." Government have, in a variety of ways, committed themselves to Separate Electorates, and have taken every possible care to see that the cry for the Separate Electorates is kept up at the loudest, knowing full well that the bulk of the country objects to such electorates. And, now the Premier, when he finds himself up against the consequences of Government's own policy and recent manoeuvres, blandly tells the Committee to compose its differences, his own help being ever at its disposal, as indeed, it was in packing the Committee. As things were, the Committee had to adjourn till Thursday within a few hours of its opening. It remains to be seen what shape the informal talks will take. Thursday's meeting of the Minorities Committee has also been adjourned at the suggestion of Gandhiji and a Sub-Committee will deal with the whole question. Gandhiji declared that he was an irrepr[illegible]mist and that there [illegible] reason for hope. [illegible]Nationalists and [illegible]of the co[illegible]cial all

DETE[illegible]

Sir J[illegible] lowers Mr. B. Das does, see "t[illegible] hand[illegible] God" in the technica[illegible]mistle[illegible] ing[illegible] which postponed the cial i[illegible] edly forts to hurry up with Pres[illegible] ha[illegible] Gag Bill. Nor does t[illegible] Hon[illegible]e Member see any reas[illegible] Dr. Hari Singh Gour's re[illegible] that the four points on which the latter desired "to effect a compromise" with Government were worth consideration. It appears officialdom insists that the essence of the notorious measure lies in enabling the magistracy to declare keepers of new presses suspect, to demand the high security of Rs. 10,000 from them, to indirectly curtailing the powers of the High Court and in making the order for forfeiture of a press as irrevocable as possible. The measure is now being debated in the Assembly clause by clause and on every clause there is sure to be acute controversy. A supporter of the Bill remarked during the debate on Wednesday that "it would only penalise the gutter press". Government have adequate powers to protect the public against the "gutter press", but they choose to launch a measure, the real object of which is to gag the expression of all independent opinion. After many hours' debate the amendment of Mr. Seetarama Raju to delete subclause 1 of Clause 3 of the Bill, which relates to the demand of securities from new presses, was rejected by 55 votes to 40. The rejection is an indication of the desire of the Government benches and their hangers-on that an established principle of law, that a person must be held to be innocent until his guilt is openly proved, must be thrown to the winds. A magistrate can, for reasons which will remain a mystery, demand security from a new press, thus declaring its keeper suspect without giving him a chance to establish his innocence. Some non-official members evidently do not realise the extent of the repressive powers which the measure will confer on the magistracy. They have left Simla, thus depleting the ranks of the Opposition at a crucial stage in the passage of this coercive legislation. It was their duty, in the interests of justice and the freedom of the press, to remain in Simla and defeat this concerted attack upon the rights of the Indian Press. Officialdom seems to be determined in its folly and every appeal to reason has been ignored by it. The attempt on its part to provide itself with a coercive means to muzzle the Indian Press must be scotched.

AN ARBITRARY DECISION

The official announcement in the Assembly last week that the Government of India agree with the suggestion of the Government of Bombay that Aden should be administratively separated from this Presidency and should be formed into a Chief Commissionership under the Government of India's control has caused great surprise and resentment amongst Indian and Arab merchants of Aden. The question of separation has been under discussion for a long time and the Government of Bombay had received protests against the separation move from the Aden merchants. The latest protest was in the form of a resolution passed at a public meeting in Aden on August 29 last "when five hundred representative residents, Indians and Arabs," placed on record their strong protest, considering the transfer "detrimental to their interest and welfare." Ten years ago the Aden merchants had submitted a memorial to Lord Reading, then Viceroy of India, protesting against the proposed transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office, a move which was then in contemplation. The present proposal to effect administrative severance from Bombay is also against the wishes of the mercantile community of Aden as it claims commercial kinship with this Presidency "for the last 92 years." At a public meeting in July last its representatives pointed out that the Aden Settlement had grown to its present commercial position "in the knowledge that its affairs have been under the control of the Bombay Government." And the Aden merchants apprehend that the present move is only a prelude to transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office. That it is being taken without consulting "the merchants and other interessts concerned" is the complaint voiced by Mr. Purshottam Thakurdas in his telegram of protest as President of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association. It is, indeed, a mystery why, for the sake of an expenditure of two lacs a year, which the Bombay Government state they cannot afford, an old link, profitable to Aden and Bombay, should be severed.

Trifles.

I do not know that Britain had fallen on such evil days. Those that "never, never shall be slaves" have lost so much of their self-respect as to ovate the enemy" in their midst.

* * *

[illegible]my Lord Burnham sheds [illegible]sorrow saturated with [illegible]He declared at Read-

"Mr. Gandhi was undoubtedly the greatest enemy Britain had in India at present." This "enemy" comes to Britain, and receives "ovations."

* * *

It is the "crowning ignominy" of Britain, cries Lord Burnham.

* * *

Who will save her? Who will teach her better ways? I suggest a Council of Three—of course, three Press Lords—Beaverbrook, Rothermere and Burnham. They will, I hope, at once demand of the "National" Government, that Sir James Crerar should be sent for. He must be spared for special service in England by the Government of India to frame a Bill to deal drastically with "incitement to adulation."

* * *

"Grock, the world famous musical clown, who retired from the stage some years ago, is to make a reappearance at the Casino at Juan-les-Pains, Nice."

It is, however, a mere coincidence that Mr. Shau—sorry, sorry, let's change the subject.

* * *

"A Budget Without A Friend". —I.D.M.

You are insulting the British Army and the Civil Service, my dear Jo.

Vide also the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" in the—or—Roznama-i-Khilafat.

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that out of regard for, faith in, and as moral support to, the League of Nations, Doctor Moonje has scrapped his programme of creating military institutions under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * *

M. D's article in 'Young India' about the cat on board the "Rajputana" has made the one at—I mean Priscilla very happy. With bubbling impulsiveness she refers to some unfortunate admirer's tactless references—met with an unmistakable snub—to the s.s. Rajputana cat and says "I never believed that story, you know."

* * *

I appreciate and admire Priscilla's natural feeling of annoyance which she exhibited at the Rajputana 'cat' being given so much publicity.

But I remember 'Maman' saying something about it—and therein lies the difference between the self-possessed, adolescent mother and the adorably indiscreet flapper. The one carefully hides, the other excitedly exposes—the prejudices of the species.

* * *

But, let me confess that Priscilla too can conceal, and can do it before your very eyes and yet without the slightest 'soupcon' of a blush. For instance, while deprecating the methods of the naughty Yellow-Press-of America she has performed—to perfection—the tugging away trick with M. D.'s account of "lies" written in the Rothermere and Beaverbrook Press.

By the way, does Priscilla read despatches sent to the British Press by Dear-Sir-Percivals?

And how about her—but no, I mustn't annoy the young thing.

A HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

A joyous birthday may it be
For you this happy day;
All your desires may it see
Fulfilled in every way.

No shadow rest upon your heart
Which beats for India's weal,
And may the sunshine ne'er depart
From all the hopes you feel.

Blessing and blessed be you e'er,
Where'er your footsteps move;
Your path be strewn with roses fair—
The roses of our love!

SEVIKA.

APOSTLE OF PEACE.

(BY D. J. UDWADIA.)

Thou linker of the East and West.
By Heaven's command inspired and blest.
For thee, this happy day doth dawn
With silver light and golden morn.

And merged in light divine doth stand,
Thy figure frail upon a land
Six thousands miles away from all,
Obedient to thy Country's call.

Our eager eyes are turned to thee,
Our trembling hearts do pray for thee,
That ye may guide our sinking bark,
And save us from the gloom and dark!

When mighty England stoops to hear
Thy voice divine and warning clear,
Shall we not say, thou prophet great,
Upon thee, hangs, poor India's fate!

Almighty God, our prayers grant!
When we do voice our sincere chant!
A longer life on thee bestow,
And set at rest all India's woe!

BREACHES OF PACT IN BOMBAY

CRUSHING REJOINDER TO GOVERNMENT APOLOGIA

In the latest issue of "Young India", Sardar Patel publishes the Second Instalment of the Congress Rejoinder to Government replies to Gandhiji's charge-sheet.

It mainly deals with breaches of Pact in Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara.

We publish below the first portion concerning Bombay which exposes official tactics to defeat picketing.

It protests against the unreasonable attitude of the Provincial and Central Government in detaining Mr. H. D. Rajah and regards it "as unjust and in contravention of the Settlement"

The Congress Rejoinder.

1. Defeating peaceful picketing by permitting sale of liquor at unlicensed places and unlicensed hours. Numerous instances in Ahmedabad and Ankaleshwar (Broach) and Ratnagiri District. Bombay Government have defended these acts in a letter which adds insult to the injury. Assaults on picketers by liquor sellers connived at.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. So far as is known relaxation in the hours and places of sales of country liquor is now allowed only in Ahmedabad city for the reason that picketing is there organised partly by labour unions and picketers note the names of customers or follow them to their homes and having ascertained their places of employment secure their dismissal. The Labour Union makes no secret of its policy in this matter and alleges that its members are at liberty to refuse to work alongside of men who drink. The number of extra selling places allowed in Ahmedabad is now under reduction and the Collector has been informed that a return to normal condition should be effected as soon as possible, but this will not be possible so long as local picketers' methods include measures to secure dismissal of individuals who are detected in the act of purchasing drink. The allegation that assaults on picketers by liquor sellers are connived at cannot be investigated unless instances are given.

REJOINDER.

1. The words "relaxation in the hours and places of sale of country liquor" are most misleading when we consider that in the city of Ahmedabad alone regular illicit sale of liquor was going on at 52 places, the names and particulars of which have been published by the Textile Labour Union, Ahmedabad. The Government of Bombay, in the course of their correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi on this subject, after first saying that "no uncontrolled or unlicensed sales are taking place in Ahmedabad" proceed to paraphrase their meaning by stating that "the only change compared with the normal system of sale which has been introduced "in order to minimise the inconvenience to customers" of the picketing of liquor shops, has been that "in the exercise of the ordinary powers of Government," Collectors have been given discretion to "relax the restrictions regarding hours and places of sale." This means that the Collectors are to be guided by no legal restrictions or regulations that the public need know, and that the sale of liquor is to be governed by no law save the will of the Collectors. If, while liquor picketing is recognised as legitimate under the terms of the Settlement, the Government choose to counteract it by every method legal or otherwise and at the same time defend that such action is within the ordinary powers of Government and consequently within the discretion of Collectors and therefore, not in contravention of the Settlement, then nothing that Government may do or may not do need be deemed to be in contravention of it.

LABOUR UNION'S ATTITUDE.

As to the practice of the Labour Union of Ahmedabad to secure the names and addresses of such of its members as frequent the liquor shops, it forms a part of the Union's liquor picketing campaign, started by the Union long before the Civil Disobedience movement was inaugurated, and has been in full operation ever since. If the Union resolved that its membership should be restricted to total abstainants, it had a perfect right to do so both under common law and the Delhi Settlement and its methods can in no way be regarded as aggressive in terms of the Settlement. It is astonishing that the Government should want to establish a claim to compel to people to give up their right to refuse to work alongside men who are drunkards.

It is also significant that in no case has it been alleged, even by Government, that at any of these places a picketer has, in the course of his duty, exceeded the limits prescribed under clause 7 of the Settlement nor has any one of them been ever prosecuted for an offence of violence, obstruction, intimidation, etc., in any of these places.

It is also significant that in no case has it been alleged, even by Government, that at any of these places a picketer has, in the course of his duty, exceeded the limits prescribed under clause 7 of the Settlement nor has any one of them been ever prosecuted for an offence of violence, obstruction, intimidation, etc., in any of these places.

It is thus evident that Government, in effect, object to and resent picketing as such where it is successful however unobjectionable its nature may be in view of the terms of the Settlement. The action of Government cannot but be held as a clear breach of the Settlement.

As regards assaults on peaceful picketers, the instances are too numerous to quote. In Ahmedabad itself, in the neighbourhood of Khamasa Police Chowki where Khas Bazaar liquor shop is situated and where picketing is conducted by the Labour Union, the picketers have been beaten, frequently under the very nose of the police. These occurences have been reported in "Majur Sandesh" the Gujarati weekly conducted by the Labour Union, copies of which are regularly supplied to local officials and the police.

Daily assaults on strictly peaceful picketers by a liquor seller in Mirpurkhas (Sind) were connived at for several days together inspite of Congress authorities directly representing the facts to the police and local officials, the press publishing the incidents and asking Government to intervene and the citizens holding public meetings of protest.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

2. Several prosecutions going on in Surat District. Where private parties have voluntarily withdrawn complaints, they have been egged on by the Superintendent of Police to press the complaints.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2. It is true that there have been in this district both cognisable cases instituted by the police and non-cognisable cases instituted by private complaint. As regards cognisable cases, action has been taken in the case of dacoities on toddy shops sometimes resulting in murder and in case of thefts of crops. As regards complaints by private parties, a considerable number has been instituted from time to time in cases of intimidation of, and extortion from persons who have paid their land revenue, loyal patels and other similar persons. No cases are known to the local Government in which complainants have been induced by police officers not to withdraw their complaints when they were willing to do so, but local officers have been told to encourage aggrieved persons to complain in obvious cases of persecution and intimidation.

REJOINDER.

2. The complaint in the charge sheet is not in regard to cases of dacoities on toddy shop resulting in murder or to cases of thefts but has reference to cases where no violence is involved. Similar cases had all been withdrawn in Kaira District under orders from the District Magistrate. But in Surat District although the complainants themselves presented petitions fro withdrawal they have under threats by Police Officials, been made to withdraw their own withdrawals. There have been instances in which withdrawal petitions have been repeatedly tendered by complainants but they have on all occasions been either pursuaded or coerced to proceed with their complaints. In one case the complainant went to the length of going to Surat all the way from his village in Valod Mahal and presented his petition of withdrawal to the District Magistrate. And yet the District Magistrate referred the petition to the same Police Officer who was responsible for not allowing the withdrawal in that very case. The case is still pending as the police officer made a report against the withdrawal.

It will be noted that the Gov-

(Continued on page 7)

NOTES OF THE DAY

What India Must Not Do.

The Schuster proposals to meet the enormous deficit with which the Government of India are faced have not evoked hearty welcome from the "Morning Post". The duties on various articles of import are regarded by this champion of British die-hards as only an item in the policy of "squeeze". Poor Britain is being squeezed more and more, we are told, by the Indian boycott and the imposition of higher duties on imports. And the Government of India are blamed for their "weakness". The remedy suggested is that the "fiscal autonomy" convention, which, by the way, does not truly exist, should be "denounced" by Britain. In mail week the "Saturday Review" refers to the same subject and warns its readers: "If India under the new constitution were to erect high tariff barriers against British goods and pay heavy subsidies on native shipping services, the economic structure of of British trade, as well as British shipping, would be seriously threatened". The journal does not evidently care to realise that no constitution which fails to secure for India safeguards "demonstrably in her interest" will be acceptable to Indians.

Mr. Jinnah And "Quibbling".

Mr. Jinnah's ultimate destination is a secret known only to him. Or, perhaps, it is a mystery even to himself. But he has reached another land-mark in his evolutionary transition to the unknown. Pampered and spoilt child of Indian politics, Mr. Jinnah believes that the time has arrived for him to assume, unchallenged, the role of a man of sensitive and straightforward consistency, ready to feel outraged at anything that he may decide to regard as equivocal. He appears to have done so at the meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslim "delegates". For, according to our correspondent, this gentleman of verbal integrity "wanted no quibbling from Gandhiji" and demanded a written surrender. Mr. Jinnah has been guilty of "quibblings" that would amaze Mr. Jinnah himself—if he tried to check and analyse them. Does he know that the different sets of "my fourteen points" have no common basis except in shift? "My fourteen points" originally meant the price that Mr. Jinnah wanted for giving up Separate Electorate. What is the position now? But Mr. Jinnah will deny that it is "quibbling". He will be right. It is a definite and clear somersault, as magnificent a feat as the betrayal at the first Conference by the Muslim "Delegation",—including Mr. Jinnah, of their own demands about the Punjab, Bengal and the N.W.F. Provinces.

Praise of Nomination

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to Mr. Bole's Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act make very disgusting reading. They betray the demoralisation spread over the House by a policy of communal favouritism. While the whole country is clamouring for full representative Government from top to bottom, here is a Government that has wheedled the Legislature into granting four more nominated seats in the Bombay Corporation. Communalists and all those who owed their status mostly to nomination were naturally loud in their praise of nomination. Nomination alone, they said, could secure representation for experts and all communities, forgetting that, with rare exceptions, nomination brings in only subservient communalists.

The Dodge.

Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah had the temerity to remark that "when democracy ran amock the 'Satanic' Government came forward to the help of deserving men" and cited the case of Gokhale as having got into the Legislature through nomination. But the people are not unaware of the trick of angling in a few really worthy men to make an attempt to capture them. The pity of it is that for one that refuses to be captured ten are captured in the present unnatural conditions. It seems probable that Government's object in following the reactionary policy of acquiring more nominated seats in the Corporation is to counteract the growing influence of the Congress in the Corporation. The Congress and the Bombay rate-payers should take up the challenge and elect [illegible] sturdy nationalists.

PRESS GAG MEANS END OF RULE OF LAW

:o:

"We Can't Give Control Of Press To Govt.", Says Sir A. Rahim

CRERAR ON ABNORMAL TIMES

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The Legislative Assembly today rejected by 55 votes to 40 the amendment of Mr. Sitaram Raju for the deletion of the sub-clause one, of Clause three, of the Press Bill, which related to the demand of securities from new presses.—A. P.

PRESS BILL DEBATE

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

Consideration of the Press Bill was taken up to-day clause by clause.

Lady Willingdon was present in the Viceregal Box.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed moved for deletion of Clause Three of the Bill as, he held, it violated the main principle of jurisprudence. He held that Moslem press would suffer most if the clause was adopted.

Sir Hari Singh Gour supported the motion while Sir James Crerar opposing it held that the motion would negative the main principle of the Bill. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sitaram Raju next moved for deletion of sub-clause One of Clause Three of the Bill which related to demand of securities from new presses. In the discussion that followed, Pandit S. N. Sen, Mr. Haribilas Sarda, Mr. Santsingh, Mr. Gayapershad Singh, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Ranga Iyer and Sir Hari Singh Gour supported the motion while Messrs. Studd, K. Ahmed, Yamin Khan and De Souza opposed it. Mr. Santsingh felt that the Bill would introduce the rule of the Executive instead of the Rule of Law.

OFFENCE AGAINST LAW OF LAND.

Sir Abdur Rahim held that the clause went much further than the object of the Bill. He did not agree that Magistrates should be given such wide powers to deal with printing presses. It showed that there was a sort of presumption that printing press busines was a dangerous trade and new presses would be a danger to the public peace. The clause offended against the law of the land.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that no newspaper should start with a mill stone round its neck. He reminded the House that the newspaper would be the only means of carrying on agitation against Magistrates, the only relic of bureaucracy in days of coming democracy.

SECURITY, A DISGRACE.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that the mere giving of security was in itself a disgrace which no respectable member of the society would tolerate. The case of the opposition was that, under the clause, Government were seeking judicial powers without submitting to the revisional powers of High Courts. Sir Hari Singh warned the Government that at the fag end of the session they, through their majority, were taking advantage of the thinness of non-official numbers in pushing through the Bill.

OPPOSITION'S PLEA OF EMERGENCY.

Opposition to the motion was opened by Mr. Studd who claimed that the clause dealt with one section of the press only which had been indulging in incitement to violence. The clause, he said, would not operate harshly. He referred to the deposit of security by candidates to the Legislature and said that none felt any disgrace in doing so. Mr. Studd admitted that he did not like the Bill, but the House should remember that in a time of emergency many disagreeable things had to be tolerated.

Mr. Yamin Khan said that the clause could only be understood when the House had before it the purpose of the Bill. The deletion of the clause would take away the power to deal with old offenders who might come out in a new guise after security had been demanded from them.

Mr. De Souza pointed out that appeal to High Courts was not provided because presumably they (High Courts) would have no material to decide the case.

CRERAR ON ABNORMAL TIMES.

Sir James Crerar at the outset made it clear that he regarded the clause as vital to the whole Bill and in case it was deleted by the House, he would not think it worthwhile to proceed with the Bill. He would join issue with the Opposition, if times were normal. But times were not normal and the Bill before the Assembly was an emergency legislation. It was in order to meet such an emergency that Government were asking for certain powers for the Executive.

Sir James Crerar denied that the clause was opposed to the fundamentals of Jurisprudence, and complained that members of the Assembly in dealing with the Bill had closed their eyes to realities. They had ceased to be statesmen and were indulging in destructive criticism, as mere lawyers. They had entirely neglected the idea of emergency. He admitted that all legislation was liable to be abused. If that was carried to its logical conclusion, they should abolish themselves as a legislative body altogether. He felt it was not thinness of benches but thinness of opposition arguments that Government relied upon in pushing through the Bill and he appealed to the House to face facts and apply the remedy.

The amendment was rejected by 55 votes against 40.

MORE AMENDMENTS LOST.

Two more amendments to Clause 3 of the Press Bill were discussed, but were rejected by the Assembly in the afternoon. One of them sought to reduce the amount of security at the time of declaration from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500 and the second amendment proposed that the maximum security should be Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 3,000 as in the Bill. The amendments were lost by 32 votes to 50 and 32 votes to 54 respectively.

During the discussion, constant reference was made to the earlier speech of the Home Member. Mr. S.C. Mitra lodged an emphatic protest against the remarks and said that they seemed to have fallen on evil days, as after the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, they had to face people on the Government Benches, who disregarded the public opinion and were entirely irresponsible.

Mr. B. Das joining in the protest regretted that a responsible member like Sir James Crerar had used unparliamentary expressions.

President: If any unparliamentary expression was actually used, the attention of the Chair should have been drawn.

CHALLENGE TO HOME MEMBER.

Proceeding Mr. Das thought that the Home Member had indulged in those remarks because he had a majority behind him to-day. But though the non-officials were in a minority, they represented the popular view. He challenged the Home Member to contest from any but a European constituency on the issue of Clause 3 and he would find himself losing even the security money. If the popular view was not acceptable to the Government, they could have an Ordinance promulgated and be done with those debates.

MERE DEBATING SOCIETY.

Dr. Ziauddin said that the House had been reduced to a debating society through the irresponsible behaviour of the Executive.

Sir James Crerar opposing the motions said that the Government had already gone a considerable way to meet the non-official wishes in the matter of security.

GOVERNMENT'S AIM.

Sardar Sant Singh moved an amendment with a view to fixing authority under the Clause on the District Magistrate of the District where the Press is situated, instead of on the Local Government.

Sir Abdur Rahim supported the amendment. He said that the term 'Local Government' was very vague. He added: "We cannot agree to give Government the control of the Press which they are in fact seeking by this Bill."

THE LITTLE STORM.

Mr. Ranga Iyer expressed surprise at the resentment among certain members at the Home Member's speech. As for himself he liked the little storm and said: "You are not even keeping up the Swarajist level of Opposition. The Home Member has set a new pulse beating."

IMPROVED!

Sir C.P. Rawaswami Iyer said that the measure being one of emergency, there must be speedy action, but there must also be the closest scrutiny. The amendment proposed to judiciarise the initial proceedings which must, as a summons case, retard speedy action, but once speedy action was ensured, the provisions of the Bill taken together actually converted the High Court into a trial court for the purpose of scrutiny of proceedings under the Bill. Thus the Bill had been improved and provided with the necessary safeguards.

The amendment was defeated by 55 votes to 31 and the Clause was passed.

Mr. S.C. Mitra and others moved some more amendments which were negatived without division. The House at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.—A P.

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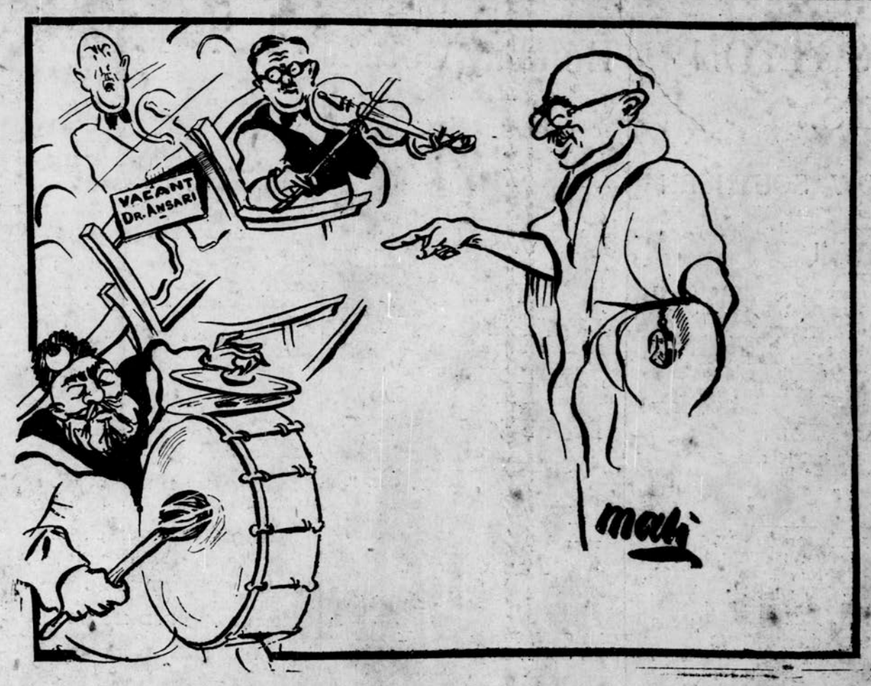

Conductor: "No Harmony Is Possible Unless He Is There".

"Wholesale Plunder Budget"

BOMBAY BUSINESSMEN CONDEMN FRESH TAXATION

"MASSES, THE REAL SUFFERERS"

The new taxation proposals of Sir George Schuster were unanimously condemned by a number of prominent businessmen in the city who were interviewed by a staff reporter of "The Chronicle."

They all agreed that the proposals would result in great hardship to the poorer sections of the population. The increase in salt duty, postal charges and imposition of income tax on smaller incomes was specially criticised.

"WHOLESALE PLUNDER".

Mr. Lalji Naranji described the Budget as "a wholesale plunder budget" while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta called it "a budget without principle, without conscience and without any regard for the interests of the people." Sir Chunilal Mehta felt that the Government had not explored all the avenues of retrenchment and therefore should not have made a demand on the resources of the public.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand was the only solitary exception who welcomed the increased in duty on sugar and raw cotton as also on several other items as it would give relief to the agriculturist and further protect Indian industries.

"THROW OUT FINANCE BILL"

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," Mr. Lalji Naranji said:—

The Supplementary Budget is a wholesale plunder budget and is a clear proof of the intentions of Great Britain towards India as to how this country is being administered and how it is to be administered. This budget is a direct and determined challenge to India that she will be held in subjection at her own cost—no matter whether she has the ability to foot the Bill or whether it is just or equitable. India shall pay on demand to Great Britain's men and materials. India must work hard and go on producing, but the first fruits of such products shall first be paid to the Rulers—leaving her children to starve on inadequate remuneration and wholesale unemployment.

Definite, joint and determined action by the whole country is essential to throw off this Bill and the country must insist upon saving by drastic retrenchment, in Civil and Military.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BY BACK DOOR.

The proposed taxation is in many respects Imperial preference to the industries of England with depreciated pound at the cost of the industries of India, though on the surface some of the items may appear to be protective. Indian agriculturists, masses and industrialists are all obliged to pay for the mishandling by Great Britain of India's finances for the benefit of England.

Exacting Money From All Sections.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, said:—

"I think everybody is agreed that steps should be taken to balance the Budget. The credit of the country, both internally and externally, must be maintained But, so far as I can understand, the general feeling is that the Government have not taken all the steps that might be necessary in order to reduce the expenditure. Demands must be made for additional resources from the public only after it is found that the utmost limits of retrenchment and economy have been reached.

CRUSHING MILITARY LOAD.

"In spite of the heavy fall in prices of materials the Military Budget is only reduced by 4-1/2 crores, which is less than 10 per cent. Nor can it be said that the Services have made their proper contribution as required by the circumstances. The full reports of the various Retrenchment Committees although they had to deal with limited questions, are not yet available to the public and one wonders whether even their recommendations have been fully given effect to.

EXTRACTING MONEY FROM ALL SECTIONS.

"An attempt has been made to extract money from all sections of the population. I fear that some of the burdens will bear too heavily on the poorer sections of the population, especially the income-tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. So also the Salt Tax and increase in postage rates will bear heavily.

The other taxes on imports may give an advantage to Indian industries, but the heavy increase in income-tax and other taxes might become subject to the law of diminishing returns."

MASSES THE REAL SUFFERESS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

"So after all the mountain in labour has brought forth a mouse. The efforts to retrench expenditure have yielded poor results, although they are better for the next year than the current year. The huge gap between revenue and expenditure is to be filled up by additional taxation.

MASSES, THE REAL SUFFERERS.

"While there is a great pretence to show that new taxation will range over a wide area the real sufferers will be the masses and their heavy burden will be aggravated by the rise in prices which must follow as a result of the currency and exchange situation.

"The cardinal principle of modern taxation is the ability to bear and that principle is virtually disregarded except in three or four respects. The increase of postage rates and the imposition of tax on incomes betycen Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 will be the hardest to bear and will trench upon the margin of subsistence of the poor classes which is already very low. Most of the other taxation is indirect and will hit the rich and the poor alike, especially that on raw cotton, sugar, piecegoods, salt and electric bulbs.

PUTTING HANDS INTO POOR MAN'S POCKETS.

"I doubt very much whether with all these impositions the Budget will balance. In the last 15 days, the utter helplessness of the Indian people in the matter of most vital interest to them has been brought home most vividly. The Government can put their hands into the pockets of the people any time they like and to any extent they like. While big interests contribute only a small share the small fry is the real victim.

"A Finance Member under a National Government will have to go into wilderness if he adopted the predatory methods which Sir George Schuster has done. He has proposed a budget which is without principle, without conscience and without any regard to the interests of the people. It is a pity that neither the undoubted strength of the Congress nor the sittings of the Round Table Conference have deterred the Government from proposing financial measures which do not carry with them the willing consent of the people. If there is one thing clear from recent events more than another, it is this that the financial safeguards at the Round Table Conference should be against England and not against India. Otherwise, the new Constitution will be even a greater sham than the existing one."

"UNFAIR AND UNJUST".

Mr. C. B. Mehta On New Taxation

Mr. C. B. Mehta interviewed by a "Chronicle" reporter declared that formerly whenever it was urged on the Government that they should impose higher import duties they rejected the suggestion on the ground that it was against the interests of the consumer. But now the same Government completely ignored the intertsts of the poor consumers and taxed the very necessaries of life without the least compunction.

TERRIBLE INCREASE.

Mr. Mehta further said: "The increase in the postage rate is terrible. It will tell heavily on the middle-class of the commercial public who have a heavy post to despatch every day. The imposition of income tax on incomes between one thousand and two thousand rupees will also tell heavily on the middle class. The import duty on raw cotton combined with the duty on machinery and dyes will tell on the spinning of finer counts by Indian mills which compete with Lancashire.

UNFAIR & UNJUST.

Taking as a whole the taxation is more severe compared with the meagre retrenchment in the military and civil expenditure. The reduction in salaries is to remain in force till March 1933 while there is no time limit to the imposed taxation. It is entirely unfair and unjust to put a time limit to cut in the salaries and not to the taxation."

Minority Sub-Committee Adjourns.

(Continued from page 1.)

he would be able to report settlement by the end of the week. He was an irrepressible optimist and experience had taught him that when horizon appeared blackest, there was always a good reason for hope. He assured the Committee that every human endeavour to reach a settlement would be made.

AGAKHAN'S SUPPORT.

H. H. Aga Khan formally seconded the proposal.

Dr. Ambedkar made it clear that he would not object to the adjournment if it would lead to settlement, but desired further information regarding the composition of the committee and inquired if the "depressed" classes were to be represented.

Mahatma Gandhi: "Without doubt".

Dr. Ambedkar continued that he must consider whether any would object to him and some of his colleagues serving on the Committee in view of Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to political recognition of "depressed" classes and other smaller communities.

GIDNEY'S GROUSE.

Col. Gidney associated himself with Dr. Ambedkar's attitude, saying that he was in unfortunate position of being refused recognition by Gandhiji.

Col. Gidney said that there was no doubt in his mind after yesterday's meeting with Gandhiji that the Lahore resolution recognised for the purposes of political representation only two minority communities, namely the Moslems and the Sikhs, who were recognised on traditional and historic grounds. Col Gidney thought that it might possibly be considered impertinence on his part to claim recognition on the same grounds, but he asked Gandhiji to make it clear that the proposed committee would include representatives of the communities which had already received recognition by inclusion in the Minorities Committee.

Mr. Pannirselvam expressed similar sentiments.

SOME MISAPPREHENSIONS REMOVED.

Sir M. Shafi rose to remove misapprehension and said that the Committee would not be a sub-Committee of the Minorities Committee but each group including the Anglo-Indians and the "depressed" classes would be invited to select a few representatives to explore whether it was possible to reach satisfactory settlement and so lighten the burden of the Minorities Committee.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking as a completely disinterested member representing neither minority nor special interest, appealed to the minorities not to create difficulties and "not to cross the bridges before they came to them".

When Dr. Ambedkar said he wanted to know exactly what the Committee was to consider, the Aga Khan interjected, "It will be a settlement for all". Dr. Ambedkar stated that in that case he was willing to allow the motion to pass without protest.

NO NEED TO BE NERVOUS.

Mahatma Gandhi feared that Dr. Ambedkar and Col Gidney were unnecessarily nervous. Nobody need fear that he would not receive opportunity of expressing his views. The object was to see whether by heart to heart conversations misunderstandings could be removed.

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Dr. Datta and Sir Hubert Carr welcomed the motion, the latter remarking that the Europeans would favour any means of reaching a solution which must precede the settlement of other questions in which they were interested.

MOONJE HAS HIS SAY.

Dr. Moonje suggested that Dr. Ambedkar and Col Gidney had taken too seriously the suggestion that the Committee would concern itself only with the Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs and pointed out that even the Hindus in the Punjab and Bengal were minorities and therefore had to watch their own interests.

The motion for adjournment was then carried, the Premier remarking that it was understood that the interval would not be wasted but that all would pledge themselves to devote time to the informal conferences which he hoped would be most valuable and fruitful.

SUPPORT INDIAN LABOUR

Congress Has Nothing To Do With T. U. C.

MR. JOSHI'S APPEAL TO BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Under the joint auspices of the Commonwealth of India League and Trade Union group Messrs. M. N. Joshi and B. Shiv Rao addressed this afternoon a representative meeting of the Commons' Labourities, Mr. George Hicks, M.P. presiding.

The speakers made a fervent appeal asking the Labour Party to drop their non-party attitude and support their Indian Labour delegation fully which was well received.

Questioned about the relation of Indian Trade Unions and the National Congress, Mr. Joshi said, the Congress had nothing to do with the Unions. He regretted that his experience showed that the Congress was not quite democratic from the Labour point of view.

Both the speakers demanded special representation of Indian Labour, if landlords and capitalists granted similar representations. He further opined that communal claims concerned only a few upclass people and not workers. He felt that Labour should be a Federal Subject and maintained that constitution will never be acceptable unless it provides a universal adult franchise giving direct representation to the Indian States' people in both the chambers, if there were to be two chambers.

Birla Condemns New Taxation

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Sir George Schuster's new taxation proposals have met with universal condemnation from Indians in London Mr. G. D. Birla insists that the remedy lies in further retrenchment and not in the imposition of new taxes. Interviewed by our London correspondent, he said:—

"I believe that Government, if they meant seriously, could have reduced the Army expenditure to a great extent. They could have also called upon the Provincial Governments to reduce the expenditure. Instead, they have loaded the country with fresh taxes."

DOUBLE INCREASE IN INCOME TAX.

Sir P. C. Sethna interviewed said:—"Poor as India is, it is difficult to say how she will be able to bear the extra taxation that is levied

As a Bombay merchant what I am concerned is, the levy of half an anna per pound on foreign cotton consumed in India. It is true that on Lancashire goods the duty has been raised from 15 to 18-3/4 per cent. But, I am not yet in a position to say whether the import duty is more than the levy of half and anna per pound."

Poona Cricket Match Clash

SEQUEL TO WORDY DUEL WITH WINNING TEAM

POONA, Oct. 1.

An ugly incident marred the Shield Cricket match between Dastur High School and Bhave School which ended in a victory to the latter by five runs yesterday afternoon.

Later it is reported some Parsi boys went to the Deccan Gymkhana and after a wordy duel with the winning team, came to blows in which clubs and umbrellas were used. It is stated that three boys from the Bhave School were injured and that the police arrested some Parsi boys.

It is recalled that two years ago a similar fight between the same two schools took place at the junction of Lothian and Bund Garden roads.—A. P.

Economy Bill Enacted.

LONDON Sept. 30.

The economy Bill has been enacted.—Reuter.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the National Economy Bill. It rejected by 297 votes to 242 Labour motion for rejection.—Reuter.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

TRADE BUYING GOLLOW SOUTHERN SELLING

Crop Doing Well

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced 7 points during the early part of the day on trade buying but later reacted on Southern selling and weakness of Wall-street. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.95 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.70.

There was scattered selling at the opening of the Liverpool market on better Exchange. Later there was big selling, with little offtake. In the afternoon conditions were reversed and the losses regained with trade, American and local buying, but offerings were small. The market was sensitive throughout and closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 4.44 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 7 points and Egyptian futures closed at 19 points down to 18 points higher.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 10 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report states that under the influence of warm and mostly dry weather in the Southern States, the bolls have continued to open rapidly. The weather generally has been favourable for picking and ginning. Harvest progress is reported to be variable, with a further tendency to slowness in some places, but with more active picking in others.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York Sept. 29:—
October Highest 5.93—2 Lower 5.85—10.
January Highest 6.24 (Opening) Lowest 6.15 (1-35 p.m.)
New York Sept. 30:—
October Highest 5.92+.07 Lowest 5.71—.04.
January Highest 6.23 (11-42 a.m.) Lowest 6.11 (2-59 p.m.)

Messsrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton. Conditions of the crop could hardly be better. Cotton is opening rapidly hedging is proving too much for the market to stand at present owing to small demand. Market is due for an upturn after the recent decline, but we continue to favour selling on bulges.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Persistent trade buying Liverpool, but America flat expecting increased Bureau, Weather very favourable.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: Yarn and cloth sales by Mills in the United States were less than production during past week. Mill activity slowly increasing. No change in the Mill situation is reported by other countries.

New York cables: Textiles, rather more business at lower prices. Cotton market sagging steady hedging and some professional selling influenced by general conditions Excellent trade buying at limits imparting steady undertone. Some further decline appears likely.

Clement Curtis and Co. estimate crop 15,908,000 bales.

Messrs. Patel Broters have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. Memphis cables: Weather cool, no precipitation. Weather favourable.

10-32 a.m.: Scattered selling in the Liverpool market, lack of buying power.

3-40 p.m.: New York cables: In view of general pessimism, think cotton very steady.

9-38 p.m.: New York: Trade limits filled by hedge selling.

Liverpool: Market rather unsettled; would limit commitments to a minimum for the present.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Favourable.

Messr. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th ulto. (5-48 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Apart from Sterling problem and its effects an local situation we see little reason for any enhancement of values in near future, as crop is undoubtedly making good progress."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 30.

October z	5.82—.03
December	6.02—.05
January	6.12—.04
March	6.30—.04
May	6.49—.03
July	6.67—.04
Middling Spot	5.95—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 30.

October	5.83—.05
December	6.00—.05
Middling Spot	5.70—

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 30.
New York. 10-25 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	5.87
January	6.19
March	6.37

New York 11 a.m. Quotations.

October	5.88
January	6.17
March z	6.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 30.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	33,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 30.

	Opening	Closing.
October		4.20—.02
November		4.19—
December		4.18—.01
January	4.14	4.20—.02
February		4.23—.02
March	4.20	4.27—.02
April		4.30—.02
May	4.30	4.33—.02
June		4.36—.02
July	4.34	4.39—.02
August		4.42—.02
September		4.44—.02
October		4.47—.02
Middling Spot		4.44—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Bales.

Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.84 h
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.96
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.08
Oomra Good	3.46
Oomra Fully Good	3.56
Oomra Fine	3.71
Bengal Good	3.31
Bengal Fully Good	3.41
Bengal Fine	3.51
Scinde Fully Good	3.41
Scinde Fine	3.51
Scinde Superfine	3.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
SAKELLARIIDIS.

October	6.57
November	6.73
January	6.83
March	6.91
May	7.03
July	7.15
F.G.F., Spot	6.95

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 30.
Silver: China sold. India bought. Market is quiet.

Spot	16-3/16.
Forward	16-3-8

GOLD
London, Sept. 30.
Bar Gold Fine per oz., £5:5:3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 30.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £12.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg). £114.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India £28-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 80-3/4.
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £70-3/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £97-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £37-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £40.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £47-1/2.
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £62-1/2.
Consols 2½ per cent. £53.
War Loan 5 per cent. £94.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £88-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 30.
Interest day to day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans, 5 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 7-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 7-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on Berlin	16.24
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.70.
T. T. London on Brussels	28.00
T. T. London on Madrid	43.00
T. T. London on Milan	76.50
T. T. London on Berne	19.87
T. T. London on Paris	99.37
T. T. London on Prague	13.00

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Our market is weak in sympathy with easier tendency of American Cotton Prices opened at Rs. 163/ for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 161/4 on general long liquidation. The general feeling is becoming bearish as the fundamental situation of cotton is weak. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points against an expected decline of 3 points.

There was good demand from Japanese firms. To-day American cross rate opened at 3,945. Our market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	160
Comra D-J.	138/12
Bengal D-J.	121

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 1.

Oct.	86.70
Jan.	92.80
Apr.	93.90

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	25	1	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	24	13	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	24	13	0
Silver, Ready	54	0	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	50	4	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	50	4	0

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 1.
100 P Chrystal and Co. Aligarh 132.
75 Bussan and Co., Darwaha 142
44 Bussan and Co., Darwaha 143
100 B. Karshandas Arvi 147
89 Tata and Co., Ellichpur 146 1/2
59 Gill and Co., Okara 145
200 Bombay and Co., Wun 146
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Sojat Road 121 1/2.
200 Volkart Bros., Palej 10 off to Broach
41 Mithabhai Nathoo Dondaicha 140 1/2

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 1.
Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 30/6, Highest Rs. 30/12, Lowest Rs. 30/4, Closing Rs. 30/11.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 30/6, Highest Rs. 30/14/6, Closing Rs. 30/14.

COTTON DOUBLE OPTIONS

Broach A/M. Delivery

Bombay, Oct. 1.
Teji Mandi Current Rates Rs. 30-8-0.
Teji Mandi Rs. 25 up and down Rs. 7-8-0.
Teji premium on a fixed Basis Rs. 200 Rs. 4-8-0.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. 4/1 3/4d.—1 1/8d.
Dec. 4/5 1/4d.—7/8d.
Mar. 4/8 1/4d.—1 1/4d.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. dol. 44 3/4—1/2.
Dec. dol. 47 1/4—1/8.
March dol. 50 1/8.
LONDON LINSTED.
Sept. £8/11/3 sh. 2/6d.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Nov. 10.91—6 Up.
Feb. 10.69—4.
Market steady.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Oct./Dec. sh. 15/9d.—6d.
Jan./Apr. sh. 17/—6d.
Market quiet.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
Dec. 1.37—2 Up.
March 1.30—2.
May 1.34—2.
Market quiet.
WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices declined on lower outside markets. Later advanced on covering by "shorts" and again declined on Commission House selling. Closed quiet."

Protest Against Lathi Charge & Arrests In Drangadhra

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

A message from Wadhwan says that a meeting of about 300 leading men of Kathiawar was held there yesterday to consider the situation in Dhrangadhra State. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the lathi charge in Dhrangadhra and arrest of eight workers and promulgation of an order prohibiting the assembly of five persons.

The meeting also appointed a deputation to approach the Maharaja and Diwan of Dhrangadra State with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement if possible and report within twentyfour hours.—A. P.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 1.
B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 15th Oct.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 15th Nov.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 355
Banks selling T T 355
Banks buying T T 344
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 682
Banks buying D D 782
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 173... ...
Banks buying 60 days 158
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 83 1/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 104 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 70
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.91 30th ulto
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 1st inst.
Japan/London 2/7 30th ulto.
London/Paris 99.37 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 28.00 30th ulto
London/Switzerland 19.87 30th ulto.
London/Italy 76.50 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-5-3 29th ulto. £5-5-3 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 16 3/8 29th ulto 16 3/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 16 9/16 29th ulto, 16 3/8 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/8 29th ulto, 27 3/4 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 13/16 p.c. 29th ulto. 5 15/16 p.c. 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 7/16 p.c. 29th ulto, 6 7/16 p.c. 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c.
Banks of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bombay, Oct. 1.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87-8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 93.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 75.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 91-4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 93-8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 87-8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-34 Rs. 96.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-4.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 95-12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99-12.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 100-14.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 61.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 61.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 61.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 80.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 95.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 95.
Forward Rates:—16th October settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-13-0
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 95-12-0
Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet.
India bought. China sold.

LONDON DISCOUNTS
Bombay, Oct. 1.
3 months discount 5-15/16 p.c.
6 months discount 6-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Call money 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 1|2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 8 per cent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

Bombay, Oct. 1.
The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at eight per cent.—A. P.

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THE BEST HAIR OIL YET PRODUCED
ENSURES A RICH AND LUXURIANT GROWTH OF HAIR
SWEET LILY, ROSE, JASMIN, VIOLET, BOUQUET.
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Of all Chemists, Bazars and Stores.
ASVAN
Manufactured by: Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Bombay 2.

STOCKS & SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION

Govt. Securities Weak

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 1.

Bombay Dyeing	683,77,75
Century	203,191
Colaba	70-10
Cresent	53
Fazul	33-,22,27,23
Indore	312,10
Madhowji	11
Nagpur	282, 76,78,70
New Great	113,10
Pearl	183,72,76,71
Simplx	48
Swadeshi	223,15,17,12
Burma	347|38,40,36
Hydro	107,105-15
Tram	100
Deff.	322,25
Ord.	28-2,29-12,27
3 1/2 per cent	52-8,51-11
1945-55	95-8
Bundi	14-10,14-4
Indian	175,66,70,68
Katni Ord.	156,53
Alcock	95,93
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	49-8,48-8, 49-12,48-12.

MILLS.

100	Ahm. Advance	255
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	675
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	191-4
500	Central India P.	403-12
100	Central India	270
100	Colaba	70-10
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	53-12
250	Currim.	46-4
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	30
10	E. D. Sasson D.	4-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	3-2
250	Fazulbhoy	323-12
100	Finlay	66-4
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	85
1000	Hindustan	1290
100	Indore-Malwa	310
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kastoorchand	8-4
100	Khatau	60
100	Kohinoor	108-12
250	Laxmi	715
100	Madhowji	11-4
250	Madras United	260
1000	Manekji Petit	700-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000	Morarji	310-0
50	Mysore	97-8
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	110-10
100	New City	43-12
250	Pabani	94-6
250	Pearl	171-4
100	Phoenix	275
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1525
250	Simplex	48-2
100	Swan	65
100	Swadeshi	212-8
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1,165-0
1000	Western	657-8xd.

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	63
50-25	Central	14-2
£10-5	Eastern	62
500	Imperial	875
500-125	Imperial Cont.	221-4
100-50	India	76-0
5	Union	2-15

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	14-4
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	168-12
100	Katni 1st P.	102-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	102
40	Katni Def.	600
100	Katni	153-12
10	Punjab P.	8-10
10	Punjab	1-10
100	Shahabad	172-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-2
200-100	Oriental	1535
10	Vulcan	4-11

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	100
1000	Andhra Val. P.	975
1000	Andhra Valley	576-4
50	Bom. Tram P.	59-4
50	Bom Tram	100
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100	Tata Hydro	105-15
1000	Tata Power P.	1075
1000	Tata Power	370

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantej	682-8
100	Amritsar Patti	96-8
100	Central Province	69-8
100	Dho. Barramati	75
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhon	60
500	Tapti Valley	553-12

MINING.

10	Central India	0-5
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	110
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	48-12
30	Tata Steel D	325-12
75	Tata Steel	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	93-12
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	172-8
50	Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125	Bombay Burma Old	336-4
50	Bom. Burma New	120
100	Ind. Bleaching	135
15	Scindia	6-10
3½	p.c. Govt. Peper	52
5	p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	95-8-0

N. Y. K LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Yamagata Maru	3807	5 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	28 Oct.	3 Nov.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	11 Nov.	17 Nov.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Argun Maru	24th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	28th ,,	10th ,,
Hague ,,	10th Oct.	23rd ,,
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
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Precious and Consoling for those WHO HAVE BEEN KEPT NEGLECTED
and grown despaired of LIFE.
This Necklace helps to win the heart of a strong and even cruel and an exchange of a true and natural love brings at the very first sight. If you elect to wear his magic-wand-like Necklace and approach your object he or she would not be in a position to refuse your request and live without you—rather will feel distressed in your absence. And you can subdue your enemies and be always in the good books of your officers and gain success in all your undertakings and ward off all influence of evil stars. Really, it is a permanent guardian-angel in all ups and downs of your life. If any one challenges our statement or proves to be a failure—
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"MAYOR OF BOMBAY."

Change In Designation Of Municipal President.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of a Bill No. XXIV of 1931—A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed: "In view of the important civic duties attaching to the office of President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, it is considered that it would be more in consonance with the dignity of that office if the President were designated "Mayor," as in Calcutta. To give effect to this change of designation, it is proposed in clauses (2) (i) and 3 of the Bill to substitute the word "Mayor" for the words "President of the Corporation," "President," and "said president" wherever they occur either in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925. In section 36A of the former Act it is desirable that the power of preserving order at meetings of the Corporation now vested in the President should be conferred upon the presiding authority. Clause 2 (ii) of the Bill gives effect to this last proposal.

PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT IN G. I. P. RLY. FARES

Bombay Shroff's Protest.

The Secretary, The Bombay Shroff Association, sent a letter on the 28th instant, to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, on behalf of its Committee, protesting against the enhancement proposed in the rates of passenger fares in local and through booking from 1st October and 1st November respectively. He stated that even the existing rates were too high for a poor country like India and further increase at this time of acute economic distress when there had been a considerable fall in the prices of commodities and the cost of living, would be fresh burden on the already overtaxed passengers. He further stated that the G.I.P. Rly was a public utility concern and besides was a state-owned railway, therefore, the duty of the authorities were to set an example to other railway in running the administration cheaply and efficiently.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (PARSI DIVISION) BUILDING

Chief Commissioner's Assurance

The following para is taken from the latest report of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Parsi Division), extracts from which have been published in theese column:

"Attempts having been made in the Press to prejudice the appeal published by the Parsi Division Headquarters Building Fund Committee, the Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Bridge Ooverseans London, has as announced on page 39 of this report, assured that the application, which has been given in the Press to Rules 67, 71 and 318, "was never intended." This assurance has been made doubly sure by the Chief Commissioner for Brigade Overseas, London, by sanctioning the following Special Rule for insertion in the Rules of the Parsi Division and it is hoped that this sanction will help to ease the situation created by misrepresentation of the rules referred to:—

SPECIAL RULE.

"The Ambulance Material and Headquarters Building, furnished at the cost of and Funds supplied by the Jarsi Community shall be vested in such manner as the Parsi Community may desire."

Bombay Presidency Muslim Week.

POONA, Sept. 30.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Week will commence in Poona on 7th October when the Nawab Saheb of Sachin will inaugurate the 16th Annual Session of the Muslim Educational Conference at which Mr. Faiz Badruddin Tyabji of Bombay will preside.

On the afternoon of 7th October Muslim Ladies Conference will be held under the presidency of Regent Begum Saheb of Janjira. Begum Firoza Duhan Dulhan Sahiba of Bhopal is Chairman of the Ladies Conference.

On 9th Professor Wahajuddin of the Osmania College, Hyderabad, will preside at the Muslim Teachers Conference.

The Bombay Presidency Kazi Khatib Watandars Conference will also hold its sitting during the week.—A. P.

Lucknow.—Mr. Hamid Ali, City Magistrate took up to-day a murder case in which Gunner James Hamilton of 56th Field Battery Tombs Troop stands charged under Section 302 I.P.C. for shooting Sgt. Turnbull. The defence raised the plea of insanity at the time the deed was alleged to have been committed. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be kept under medical observation and adjourned the case till 2nd October.—A. P.

BREACHES OF PACT IN BOMBAY

((Continued from page 4).

ernment reply admits that the "Local Officials have been told to encourage aggrieved persons to complain in obvious cases of persecution and intimidation." As generally happens, the official manner of telling or instructing about such matter has resulted in a large number of false prosecutions being filed to harrass innocent people.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

3. But two cases—those of H. D. Rajah and Ratanji Dayaram—were specifically referred to the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government in reply sent copies of speeches made by Rajah which in no way can be said to incite to violence. Ratanji Dayaram's burning of crop held in partnership is described as violence.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

3. Ratanji Dayaram was convicted of deliberately burning his tenant's crop, in order that the revenue due to Government should not be paid. The land was leased to the tenant for a half share of the crop. The fact that the accused was a potential owner of a still undefined half share did not entitle him to burn the whole crop and the destruction of his tenant's property can only be regarded as an act of violence which precluded him from the benefit of the amnesty. The case of H. D. Rajah is under further reconsideration.

REJOINDER.

3. The facts about the latter case are that the land admittedly belonged to Ratanji Dayaram who was the owner of the land. The tenant was a co-sharer in the crop raised and was receiver of half of it. The crop was set fire to and destroyed by the owner Ratanji, it is admitted, not to deprive or rob his tenant of what was his legitimate due but to deprive the Government of their revenue which in normal circumstances he willingly paid but on this occasion he declined to pay having become a civil resister. Ratanji has alleged that his tenant had already removed a portion of the crop and that he burnt what was only a part of his own share. The value of the crop destroyed was Rs. 35 according to the prosecution itself, and the total loss caused by Ratanji to his tenant, the complaint, would, at the most, amount to Rs. 17|8. For this offence, in addition to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, Ratanji was fined Rs. 100. It is clear that Ratanji had no criminal intention but he is alleged to have burnt the crops to avoid payment of Government revenue as a civil resister only. It was at best a case for compensation to the complainant to the extent of the said damage for which the complainant could have filed a civil suit against Ratanji.

In a letter to Government on the subject, Gandhiji wrote: "I have now studied the judgment and evidence in this case. There is certainly no violence as contemplated in Cl. 13 of the Settlement. It is also moreover incorrect to say that the accused burnt his tenant's crop. The accused burnt his own crop which he owned jointly with the complainant Devalia Jagla. If the complainant suffered any damage it was open to him, as it is even now, to bring a civil suit against the accused. But where, on the evidence itself and the finding of the judg, admitted by the Government, the crop was burnt in order to prevent officials from collecting revenue from selling the crop there was no question of intending to damage the partner."

Gandhiji also pointed out "the inconsistency of Government in releasing the co-accused Ranchhod who had no ownership in the crop and keeping Ratanji Dayaram who was admittedly joint owner of the crop."

The Government of Bombay, in reply, contended that Ratanji was only the potential owner of a still undefined half share. But the fact that the tenant had removed a share of the crop, gave to Ratanji every right to deal with a portion of the rest as his own. With regard to the release of his co-accused, Government stated: "Enquiries have also been made regarding the release of Ranchhod whom you describe as a co-accused in the same case. It is now found that he was accused of abetment of the offence and that since Ratanji was then absconding he was tried and convicted separately. Ranchhod's release appears to have been recommended on the ground that he was not the principal offender and its sanction was clearly an oversight, which escaped notice owing to the very large number of prisoners who were then being released as rapidly as possible. I am to say, however, that the Government do not propose to re-arrest him at this stage."

It is however understood that the Collector recommended the release of both Ratanji and Ranchhod and far from the sanction of the latter's release being an oversight, the release was wholly unjustified. Ratanji Dayaram has by this time served out his full term of the substantive sentence.

H. D. RAJAH'S CASE.

The case of Sjt. H. D. Rajah is said to be still "under further reconsideration." There has been long correspondence on the subject between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government. Certified copies of the judgment and the evidence had to be obtained and legal opinion was also taken and submitted to Government showing that Sjt. Rajah's case does not involve even technical violence so as to justify his detention in jail even for a single day longer. And yet he has by this time served more than 6 months in jail since the Settlement.

While going to the press we are informed that a reply has been received from Government to the effect that they have further reconsidered Mr. Rajah's case but find no justification to order his release.

The Government of India have examined the case and they agree with the Government of Bombay that it does not come within the scope of the amnesty. They regret therefore that "they are not able to make any recommendation to the local Government in regard to it."

The Congress disagrees with the view of Government and regards the detention of Mr. Rajah as unjust and in contravention of the Settlement.

(To Be Continued.)

DECENT BURIAL TO CO-OPTION SYSTEM

Bombay Corporation To Have 112 Seats Instead Of 108

POONA. Sept. 30.

Further consideration of a private bill to amend section 5 of the City of Bombay Municipl Act of 1888 abolishing the system of co-option in Bombay Corporation was taken up, when the Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon with the President Sir A. M. Delhavi in the Chair. The day was taken up in discussion of the seven amendments tabled and member after member spoke in support of one or the other of the amendments. Party feelings rose high, and at one stage it was thought that the discussion would not finish to-day. However, at the fag end of the day the President put one amendment after another and all except that of the Minister for Local Self-Government were rejected or withdrawn.

The amendment of the Minister raising the total number of seats in the Bombay Corporation to 112 in place of 108 as at present, that of elected seats to 86 instead of 76 as at present and Government nominations to 18 instead of 14 as at present. was eventually carried. The bill as amended passed 2nd and third reading and the House rose for the day.—A. P.

Candidates, Beware Of Soliciting Support!

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In spite of repeated warnings Government have noticed that applicants for appointments to Government service attempt, directly or through friends, to approach high officials with a view to solicit support for their applications.

In this connection attention is invited to the following rule which is proposed to be added to the Bombay Civil Services Recruitment Rules:—

Candidates for first appointments to Government Service or higher appointments are warned that any endeavour on their part to enlist support for their applications by indirect methods will be considered a factor for disqualification for the appointment."

This year the claims of two candidates for appointment to a provincial service were not considered for failure to observe this warning."

Madras.—It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Madras after returning from his visit to Laccadives will visit Simla in November remaining there for five days as guest of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon.—A. P.

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NEOTHYMOL
SCIENTIFIC DENTAL CREAM
Sole Agents:—MURT SHRI GOOT.

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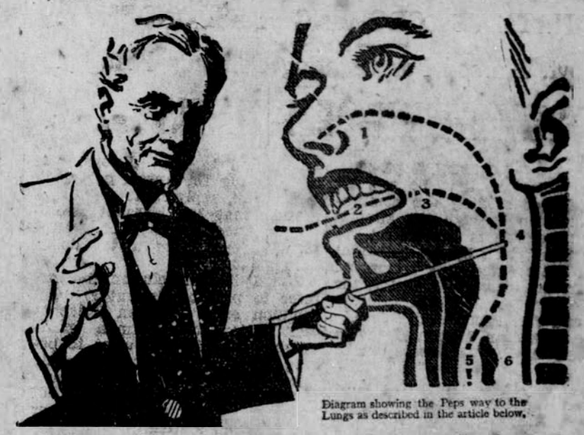

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

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DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough-mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

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FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.
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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1931

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MAHATMA'S GROWING DESPONDENCY.

:o:

Govt. Blamed For Creating Communal Bogey.

FAVOURS INDIAN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE IF SETTLEMENT FAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

An indication that he saw no prospect of settling the communal question through the Minorities Committee is understood to have been given by Mr. Gandhi when interviewed this morning by Mr. Srinivasan, Dr. Datta, Sir H. Gidney, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Shivarao and Mr. Ramchandra Rao.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir A. P. Patro were also present.

After Sir H. Gidney, Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Datta had explained their respective positions Mr. Gandhi pointed out that the Congress was opposed to communal representation, but if driven to it it would agree only in national interests.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Mr. Gandhi is understood to have said that he would not oppose communal representation if the lesser minorities agreed with the Moslems but, blaming the Government for the creation of the communal bogey, he expressed the opinion that the Committee as constituted would never solve the problem and indicated that he was considering announcing to-morrow his withdrawal from the Committee.

Mr. Gandhi favoured an Indian Arbitration Committee appointed by Indians. He said Independence should be achieved with a clause in the Constitution providing for India to settle her own communal problem.

"DO NOT PRECIPITATE CRISIS," PLEADS GIDNEY.

Sir H. Gidney urged Mr. Gandhi not to take the step, which would precipitate a crisis. He suggested that the lesser minorities would endeavour to reach an understanding with the Moslems.

This appeal was reinforced by Pandit Malaviya, who urged that if the Moslems did not agree to an Indian Arbitration Committee as suggested by Mr. Gandhi, the whole matter should be referred to an arbitral body like the League of Nations.

Dr. Datta and Sir A. P. Patro also appealed to Mr. Gandhi, who eventually agreed to further his efforts for a settlement.

It is expected, therefore, that when the Minorities Sub-Committee meets to-morrow a request will be made for a further adjournment. Meanwhile, the lesser minorities will get in touch with the Moslems.—Reuter.

Mr. Gandhi, speaking at a reception given to him by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that the Congress policy on the communal issue was clearly stated in the Lahore resolution. He confessed that he was confronted with the greatest difficulties. He said he would leave no stone unturned to achieve success, but the problem was such that it needed the prayerful assistance of all.

MAHATMA SEES "MAC."

A later message states:—

"The Premier received Gandhiji this evening and later the Aga Khan.

Gandhiji is again meeting the Muslim delegates."

Aga Khan Sees "Mac"

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Gandhiji's visit to the Premier in the Commons lasted half hour.

H. H. the Aga Khan also paid a visit lasting half an hour to Mr. MacDonald.

The purpose of both the visits was to acquaint Mr. MacDonald with the latest position on the Hindu-Muslim question.—Reuter.

"COMPLETE MUSLIM UNITY."

LONDON, Sept. 29.

At a reception to Mr. Gandhi by the Indian students at the Rembrandt Rooms, Mr. Gandhi, avoiding a set speech, replied to the students' questions. Justifying the demand for the inclusion of Dr. Ansari in the Muslim delegation, Gandhiji said it was the conviction of forty years that the only solution of the Hindu-Moslem problem was a complete surrender by the Hindus, but a complete Muslim unity was indispensable for it, as the difficulties with Hindus and others were formidable.

He had no religion on the question. The interests of every community, including Europeans who were loyal to India, must be cherished by the Congress, and he refused to the disloyal to the growing Dr. Ansari party.

Gandhiji, replying to a suggestion that the Karachi resolution, defined his view of complete independence and dominion status.

The Lahore resolution did not refer to partnership but it was common sense that an independent nation could form a partnership. He did not want to belong to the Empire but he could conceive of India in partnership with Great Britain, but not of India as part of the Empire or the Imperial system.

He dreamed a dream of India and Britain maintaining world peace without arms or bloodshed. He would make every endeavour to gain his terms and would accept nothing less.

H. H. AGA KHAN CRITICISED.

The Aga Khan's broadcast address to America on Sunday has called forth a statement on behalf of Pandit Malaviya, the Right Hon. V. S. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Dr. Moonje and Mr. S. B. Tambe. The statement says: "Coming from the leader of a great community, the address naturally demands attention but it seems to us to contain one-sided propositions calculated to mislead the reader and prejudice a peaceful settlement on the great matters now in insure.

The public of Europe and America must be warned against accepting at the bare face value allegations of economic disparity and its causes, and other differences between the Hindus and Muslims made by one whose visits to India have for a long time past been both infrequent and brief."

FEDERAL FINANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Federal Finance Sub-Committee continued its sittings today and heard the views of the States on such questions as residuary powers, taxation, future powers of States to raise taxation, States' claim to certain revenue accruing to the Government of India in relation to the future Federal Government and also the principles to be applied to the adjustment of contributions at present made by certain States or benefits such as immunity from certain taxes.

The Sub-Committee meets again to-morrow.—Reuter.

"I MAY NOT VISIT RITZ AGAIN."

Gandhi-Aga Khan Talks Inconclusive.

(Special to the "Chronicle").

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Naidu, visited the Ritz Hotel to-night and resumed discussions with H. H. the Aga Khan and the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference regarding the Hindu-Muslim problem.

It is understood that no new ground was covered in the discussions. Gandhiji insisting on the presence of Dr. Ansari, said that he was sure of Dr. Ansari's support for any settlement he made with Muslims.

Dr. Ansari's presence would also help him considerably not only in settling with the Muslims but also with the other schools of thought. Gandhiji is reported to have given the impression, that if he is able to carry the Nationalist Muslims, (of which he is confident) he does not expect much opposition from the other sides.

DISCUSSIONS INCONCLUSIVE.

The Muslims, however, are understood to have urged that it would be very difficult for them to take the initiative in this matter, but if Gandhiji, as the representative of the Congress, finally accepted the Muslim terms and settled with them all outstanding questions, the Muslims would do what they could, to get Dr. Ansari to London.

Gandhiji demurred to this. The Result of the prolonged discussion was inconclusive. The General trend of opinion, however, favoured the continuance of negotiations in order to facilitate which, agreement was reached that a Sub-Committee should be formed to discuss all phases of the communal situation and explore fresh avenues for settlement, and that Gandhiji should get into touch immediately with the representatives of the Hindus as well, as other interests.

MUSLIM SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Moslems are reported to have tentatively decided that the Aga Khan, Sir M. Shafi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Shaukat Ali shall be members of a Committee, on which Sir Ali Imam will also have a place. It was further agreed that the Premier should be requested on Thursday to adjourn the Minorities Sub-Committee for a week. This will be formally moved by Mahatma Gandhi and supported by the Aga Khan. Probably Sir Ali Imam will also speak and make his own position clear.

Gandhiji when leaving the Ritz at 12-30 a.m., was surrounded by pressmen who were waiting in the lounge and when pressed to make a statement, smilingly remarked: "Negotiations have not come to a deadlock, I may not have to visit the Ritz Hotel again." Asked if he was feeling unhappy, Gandhiji said "I am always happy."

The Nawab of Chhatari attended the discussions for the first time.

LABOUR'S ELECTION POLICY.

"Inaugurating New Era Of Friendship."

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Labour's election policy is outlined in a series of resolutions approved by the National Executive for submission to the annual Conference of the Labour Party at Scarborough next week.

The resolution regarding India expresses the conviction that the Round Table Conference offers a unique opportunity of establishing Indian people's right of self-government in the most effective and certain manner, and hopes that all the delegates to the Conference will co-operate to this great end with the single-minded desire to inaugurate a new era of friendship between Great Britain and India on the basis of free co-operation and consent of Indian peoples.—Reuter.

Labour & R.T.C.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Parliament Labour Party Executive has decided to nominate as the Party's representatives on the Burma Round Table Conference Mr. George Hall M. P. and Maj. Graham Pole M.P. —Reuter.

Cabinet Discussion

LONDON, Sept. 29.

After the King had given audience to Mr. MacDonald in the afternoon, the Cabinet sat for ninety minutes and then adjourned till to-morrow "without reaching decision."—Reuter.

NO CHANGE AT HEADQUARTERS

Gandhiji Pessimistic

MRS. NAIDU REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A reception was given to Mahatma Gandhi at Hotel Metropole by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of London.

Mr. Erulkar, the chairman, welcoming the guest, endorsed the Bombay Indian Merchants' description of him as India's ambassador to London.

He assured the Mahatma that the London Indian merchants would stand solidly behind him in his demand for complete Indian control of defence, finance and the army.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

Gandhiji thanking the Chamber told Indian merchants that he recognised, that in welcoming him they identified themselves with Congress. It was his firm conviction that unless the merchants identified themselves more closely with the Congress, there was no possibility of reaching the desired goal. Gandhiji agreed with the Chairman that Indians had a bad foretaste of self-Government being given by the manipulation of Finances at the dictation of the Secretary of State over the heads of those who know what India wants. "I share fully with you Mr. Chairman the fears even at this time of the day, when we are led to expect transfer of power to ourselves. After all, there does not appear much change at the headquarters. I do not conceive either responsible or self-Government, let alone complete Indepedence, if full control over defence and finance is not granted."

INDIA'S GOODWILL, THE BEST SAFEGUARD.

He further assured the great British Houses trading in India or having Indian interests that all interests, legitimately and justly acquired by them which were not conflicting with the vital interests of the masses would never be in danger. They need not fear anything from Indian Government. No one can possibly cause harm, if there is national goodwill, and the British merchants must remember that no safeguards are worth the paper on which they are written, if they do not receive the nation's goodwill. Such safeguards will be more a hindrance rather than help.

Mrs. Naidu denied the charge that the Congress received subsidies from Indian merchants during the last movement in a spirit of bargain. She confessed that she did not know the commercial language of "safeguards and protection". She wanted freedom first and last, real freedom by which the starving masses will be saved.

Pt. Malaviya being bad in health made a brief speech assuring Indian merchants trust them to do the right thing at the Conference.

In the end, Gandhiji also took the opportunity to pay a tribute to lae Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Sir Pherozshah Mehta for the very noble part they played as India's two noble Parsee sons.

REPUDIATION OF CONTRACTS EN MASSE?

CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURERS' PLOT AGAINST INDIAN MERCHANTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Considerable nervousness prevails among the importers of foreign manufactured goods in this country. On making inquiries, it is learnt from reliable quarters that several manufacturers of Europe, particularly, France, Germany, Belgium Holland Italy Sweden Norway are trying to back out from their responsibilities of shipping goods already contracted in the past.

Recent changes in the Exchanges between Sterling and respective currencies are resulting in losses to foreign shippers and manufacturers. Several Bombay firms are informed by their foreign correspondents excluding Great Britain that they will not be able to ship goods, and in some case they ask for increased prices.

BLOW TO COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

This attitude on the part of the Continual shippers is most deplorable and amounts to a blow to commercial morality when they refuse to ship goods contracted for or ask for increased prices on the orders booked. The obligation of shipping goods contracted in British currency must be fulfilled immediately, which the shippers are required to do both legally and morally. The change in Exchange has nothing to do with shipments, as out of their own free will foreign shippers are selling their goods in British currency. Any change between the sterling and the rupee is the cause and concern of Indian importers, likewise the change in Sterling Exchange on the Continental Currencies is the concern of shippers. And it is desirable that the Indian Merchants Chamber should take necessary steps in the matter without any delay.

MRS. NAIDU TO GO TO AMERICA.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

After finishing the R. T. Conference work, it is understood, Mrs. Naidu is sailing for America immediately.

THE LONG ARM OF CENSORSHIP

Now Extends To "Worker".

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The censorship imposed on the "Daily Worker" which did not allow to print material relating to armed forces has now been extended to the "Worker", the official organ of the minority movement though the "Worker" is not involved in the present prosecution of the printer of the Utopia press.

TOWARDS INTER-COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Joint Meeting Of All Minorities.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasan representing the depressed classes, Dr. Datta representing the Christians, Col. Gidney representing Anglo-Indian and Messrs. Shivrao and Joshi representing Labour interests met Gandhiji and presented their cases this morning. The Conference lasted three hours. It is understood that Gandhiji assured the meeting that Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Agreement will not be forced upon them. He will not accept Muslim and Sikh proposals, if they were unacceptable to the other minorities. It is understood that a joint meeting of all the minorities, including the Sikhs and the Muslim has proposed to discuss the question.

MR. IYENGAR ADDRESSES M.P.s.

Gandhiji had a prolonged interview with Sir Samuel Hoare on Tuesday. He discussed the position of the R.T.C. with regard to currency. It is understood that Sir Henry Strakosh is meeting Gandhiji and other select Round-Tablers to explain Government's policy.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar addressed M.P.'s interested in financial question. Mr. Pethwick Lawrence and other financial heads cross-examined Mr. Iyengar who maintained that there was no need for safeguards. Currency must be freefrom officialdom.

(Continued from Column 7.)

Committee. He agreed with Mr. Ranga Iyer that it would be sheer waste of time to refer the Bill to a Select Committee again.

Sir Hari Singh Gour pleaded for a day's adjournment in order to effect a compromise with the Government on points on which there was feeling on the non-official side of the House Those four points were firstly that the keeper of a new press should be deemed to be innocent and there should be no demand of security from him; secondly, the amount demanded from the keeper of a press was too high, being a maximum of Rs. 10,000 which no offending newspaper could afford to pay; thirdly, under this Bill there should be no indirect curtailment of the power of High Courts vested in them under Letters Patent to exercise revisionary jurisdiction of their own accord; and lastly, in the case of forfeiture of presses a 'bona fide' encumbrancer should be safeguarded.

Sir James Crerar refused to accept the suggestion of Sir Hari Singh Gour and pressed for immediate consideration of the Bill.

The Select Committee motion of Mr. Amarnath Dutt was lost and the motion for consideration was passed.

Accordingly the Bill will be taken into consideration clause by clause from to-morrow. There are over 116 amendments tabled, but considering the poor non-official attendance they may be disposed of in two days.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON PRESS BILL

Home Member Rejects Sir. H. S. Gour's Offer.

SHEAF OF AMENDMENTS TABLED.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day the attendance was thinner than usual. Apparently this is due to the fact that as the Finance Bill would be taken up in the November session, the remaining business of the session may finish to-day or to-morrow and the move of members down to their homes has already commenced. The chief interest today centred round the Press Bill.

The President said that owing to the oversight of the Assembly Department, dislocation had been caused to Government business but a way had been found to secure the purpose of legislation.

Mr. B. Das commented that in this tragedy there was the hand of God, against the Legislation.

The House then permitted the Home Member to withdraw the Bill. Thereupon Sir James Crerar introduced the fresh Bill being the exact reproduction of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. He thereupon asked the House to take the Bill into consideration.

Mr. B. Das objected to the procedure.

The President said he would gladly suspend Standing Orders with a view to the Bill being at once taken up for second reading as the Bill was the one amended by the Select Committee and was, therefore, known to members for over a week.

MOVE FOR CIRCULATION.

Sir James Crerar, moving the consideration of the new Press Bill detailed some of the changes made in it. He said that the object of the Bill was to deal with violence and incitement and eulogy to murder or violence and in accordance with the general desire this object had been more definitely defined. Another change made was in respect of the period of three months after deposit of security during which time if no order was made by the Local Government under Sec. 8 of the Bill, the security, on application by the publisher of the newspaper, would be refunded. Another change was in respect of grant of ten days during which security, if required, was to be deposited. The life of the Bill was also limited from three years to two years. The scope of the preamble of the Bill had been considerably narrowed down.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion by the end of December and Mr. S. C. Mitra by the end of October. Mr. Dutt held that the Government had ample powers to deal with incitement to crimes and three months' delay would not affect their power to maintain law and order. He quoted passages from Anglo-Indian newspapers which advocated killing in self-defence and said the passages were equally objectionable, but were taken no note of by the Government.

Sir James Crerar said it was precisely to deal with such passages that the Government had brought in the Bill. The passages were a danger to public peace and required speedy action.

Mr. Mitra objected to the principle of the bill and the procedure laid down in it. He felt that the Bill violated the main principle of jurisprudence which held that no man should be declared guilty unless he was proved so before a court of law.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan said that at a time when Gandhiji and other Round Table Conference delegates were discussing the country's constitution peace and tranquility should be allowed to the delegates to proceed with their work. There was anarchist peril and they must cut from this fire the fuel of press writings which incited murder and assassination.

Mr. K. Ahmed: "Why did you oppose the Bill last time?"

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan: "If anyone requires to be muzzled, it is this gentleman." (Laughter).

Sir Zulfikar Ali opposed the motion for circulation.

Captain Lalchand said there were some young men who honestly believed they were strengthening the hands of delegates in London by outrages and showing hatred against foreign rule. The measure was of an emergency character and limited in its life. If it was not passed, Heavens would not fall; but the country would have an unpleasant time. He contested the view that the entire Indian press opposed the Bill and quoted from the "Jat Gazette" which supported the Bill would penalise only the gutter press.

Mr. Harbansingh Brar supported circulation of the Bill and contested the view expressed by Capt. Lalchand. The speaker said that the "Jat Gazette" was only an echo of Lalchand's voice.

Mr. Griffith said that the measure had been considerably modified. It was for the good of the country and should not be postponed.

Sir A Suhrawardy said that if the Press Act of 1910, was needed, a greater necessity existed for the present legislation.

The House at this stage rose for lunch.

Discussion on Mr. Amarnath Dutt's motion for circulation of the Press Bill concluded in the afternoon and the motion was rejected without a division.

Dr. Dalal and Messrs. Mouzim Sahib, Lalchand Navabai, Mohd Azharali and Pandit Sen participated in the debate. Dr. Dalal considered that the measure was overdue and required immediate enactment. Mr. Mouzim Sahib pointed out that the Bill had been examined by a Select Committee and the present discussion was a waste of time. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai retorted that mere examination of the Bill by a Select Committee did not take away the necessity of consulting public opinion on the Bill. History showed that the Anglo-Indian press had been unaffected by any press legislation. Mr. Azharali held that the greatest objection to the Bill was that it took away the powers of the High Courts. Pandit Sen felt that Government policy at Jalianwala Bag, during the Dacca and Chittagong riots and in dealing with the civil disobedience movement was responsible for young men taking to the cult of the bomb.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE.

After the House had rejected the motion for circulation, Mr. Dutt moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and said that the charge that the press was responsible for terrorist crimes had yet to be proved.

PENALISING THE PRESS.

Like the British who disliked the forgery of Clive but regarded him as the founder of British power in India they condemned the terrorist crimes but could not question the patriotic motives behind the action. The speaker asked whether the paper quoting Bhagwat Gita which stated "If you are killed you go to Heaven and if you are victorious you gain a kingdom" would be prosecuted.

Dr. Ziauddin objected to the Bill on the ground that innocent persons were liable to suffer; that the suppression of terrorism was made an excuse for the suppression of the press; and that people were liable to be punished twice. The speaker said that the press would suffer more if the Bill was passed.

Mr. S. C. Sen felt that the Select Committee had not given as much attention to the Bill as could be desired. They should have remedied the defects of the 1910 Act in the present Bill.

Mr Ranga Iyer resented the remarks about the Select Committee and said the Bill before the House was not the same as presented originally and Clause IV had been amended beyond recognition. He was opposed to the Bill but also to the motion before the House. Instead of wasting the time of the House they should fight the Government on every amendment and shape the Bill beyond recognition.

MANY AMENDMENTS TABLED.

Sir James Crerar pointed out that the Bill had been meticulously examined by the Select

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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